CARNRICK'S
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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,199—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
23-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0	12-8
26-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8	18-12
39-8	19-12		39-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	500	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Valluschino	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a.m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100 500,	about 16th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars., apply to,
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a. m., on 17th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1890. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DeLTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 13th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE,
93, Bazaar Gate. Agent.

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REDUCED PRICES.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.
In tins, Re. 1-1 and Re. 1-15.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	" 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	" 450
Square Piano, by Soundy	" 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	" 550
Bijan Cottage full Compass	" 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	" 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	" 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	" 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	" 850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our
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for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.
A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.
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SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.
LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.
SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
Offices :—9, Hummum Street.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 26 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

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WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.
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"In respect both to matter and style the book is extremely creditable to the publishers, and the price is within the reach of all."—*Times of India.*

KEMP & CO.'S
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For India and the Tropics
Gives all necessary information regarding :—
ACCIDENTS,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs.	a.
"WHIP-CORDS"—		
Best make in various colours	23	0
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ELASTIC WEB CLOTHS—		
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
FINE—		
White Cassimere for Racing	30	0
POLO BREECHES—		
White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14	0
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In Olive or Grey	16	0
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SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
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INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
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REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
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HOAR & Co.'s "CELEBRATED" SHIRTS.
PRECISION WITH COMFORT
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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Consituents every assistance.
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TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. BEER. Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.
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Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
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PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 20 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF Messrs. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay red	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay White	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to GODOWN KEEPER,

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TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary

Rs. 36 per dozen.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.

Proprietory and "Slates" Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c., manufactured daily.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTETS.
Sole Agency in India for
TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO.

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Own Manufacture, Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

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From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

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Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

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Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c., &c.

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Manufactured for India.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, Etc, Etc.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood; complete with all accessories.

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All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers; Soup and Dinner Plates: Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots. Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

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FOR ALL PEOPLE.

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Strengthens weak Brain.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—An established Nervine Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Effectually banishes Nervousness.
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SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Cures Dyspepsia and Headache.
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SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Magic Health-Reviving Elixir.
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REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with the List referred to in the Will of MITHABAI (widow of DHARUMSI WELJI) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

VINAYAKRAO GOPATRAO and SHAMJI DEVJI two of the Excutors named in the Will.. .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE.

The 1st day of August, 1890.

MESSRS VINAYAKRAO GOPALRAO AND SHAMJI DEVJI,
Petitioners in person.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER chargers upto 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATEH LADY FLOATING IN MID-AIR

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air, unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"!! No one should therefore fail to see. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

NOTICE.

IT is notified that TENDERS in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from BANGALORE to the MYSORE FRONTIER near HINDUPUR. The work will be let out in 5 mile sections. Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections, they intend to submit tenders for. The tender for any section of the line will include all works required on such section exclusive of Permanent way.

W. McHUTCHIN,
Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Mysore Public Works Department, Central Office.
Bangalore, 7th August, 1890.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Honry. Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1887.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA ERNISTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawarence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon .....Defandants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos, 151, 152, 191, 194 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No, 55 and 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Darookhanawalla, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No. 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of Leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2), 57 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late G. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 316 OF 1888.

THUCKER VASSONJEE MUNJEE and LALBHAI GOCULDAS, both of Bombay, Hindoos residing at Girgaum Back Road and Bhooleshwar, respectively two of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DAMODAR MADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GORCHANDASS DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, VULLUBDASS DAMODHUR of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank, and the Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM Her Majesty's Advocate General for Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1889, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Damodhar Madhavjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of September, 1886, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one calender month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
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FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
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WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JES McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now IFOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

COMFORTABLE and well FURNISHED HOUSE in Colaba, TO LET immediately, for three months. "Y, Z." care of Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck, Colaba Cause-way.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE, at Sholapur, a strong district TONGA, almost new, a pair of Ponies, harness, lamps, etc., complete Rs. 350. Apply to "C." care of this paper.

JUST TO HAND, Picture Puzzles, from annas 9. Summer Games, from Re. 1-15, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House, Hornby Row, Fort, and East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, Several Beautiful thoroughbred ENGLISH GREYHOUNDS. Apply to ROGERS & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Byculla Club.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and HAM on Cut at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street

MLLE H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.—Is SELLING OFF her STOCK of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children, French Crape, Feathers, Tulle, in all colour, and a choice selection of Sash and other Ribbons. Please Note.—That the Sale will only last till the 28th inst., as the Establishment will be CLOSED after this date.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bundor, Colaba.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Showrooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Mining Machines, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, Ice Machines Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes, and capacities. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's guarantee. Charges moderate. Note an advantage no other Firm allows.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispansable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE "EDINA" LODGE I. O. G. T. will give a CONCERT on the 13th instant. The I. O. G. T. choir will be in attendance,

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Godkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN, Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cookin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." J. B. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory." —Mirza Sadeq-ul-lu Rasan. "Invaluable." J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb, 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per share, for the year ending 31st March, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office, of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 6th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

ALEX McKENZIE,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supplying and laying of about 500 tons of CAST IRON PIPES for the Rajkot Water Works.

To be submitted on or before the 20th September next.

Particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

R. B. BOOTH,
Kathiawar Agency Engineer,
Agency Engineer's Office, Rajkot, 2nd August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1890. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held in the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock, p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. Begbie to act as Auditor of the Company during Mr. Burn's absence.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 585 OF 1889.

MANECKBAI of Bombay, Parsee, widow of the late DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 32, Nepian Sea Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 12 Church Gate Street, KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJEE JAMASPJEE ASHBURNER, residing at Pate Fence, Mazagon, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, but at present travelling in Europe, ASHPHANDIAR KHODADAD IRANEE residing at Karel Wady, without the Fort, and PIROSHA BOMONJEE CAPTAIN and DARASHA BOMANJEE CAPTAIN, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem BURJORJEE PESTONJEE POCHAJEE all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants .....Defendants

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twentieth day of March one thousand eight and ninety. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the twenty seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court house, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 21st day of July 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is dead, and of the abovenamed Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jellioobai daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett' Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendent Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & T. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumar.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 53-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Re. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,

GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz, Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 930xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	40 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	860
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	635
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	342½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	620
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	25
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,015
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	448	1,000	1,000	-	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	135	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,275
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	320
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	750
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	...	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	560	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	29½	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	6
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,10
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Ibert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hemgoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6.00	1,000	1,000	...	252
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	525
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	172½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	575
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,100	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	3,000	750	50	480
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	200	..	230
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 4th August, 1890 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 2nd August, 1890	6,504,500
Balance to be remitted from the 3rd August 1890 to 31st March 1891	8,484,500

What might have been a nasty accident befell Lord Connemara while riding with the Ooty hounds on Thursday, his horse falling with him in galloping down a steep hill side. The Governor was a good deal shaken, but otherwise not much hurt.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Native History Society, 5-15 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Taif left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Nizam entered the dock on Friday.

FAIR.—The annual Gowalia Agarus Fair will be held at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, this evening.

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANEE CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR of Baroda has become a patroness of *Manakbai Ladies' Magazine.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice for the Rovers' Football Club on the Cooperage this evening at 5-30 sharp. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15, when the following papers will be read :—Mules, by Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D., and miscellaneous notes.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Hajee Ismail Hajee Mahomed, a salt merchant, residing at Kolsa Mohola, reports that his servant named Ebrahim Abba, a Memon, absconded with Rs. 200 after having abstracted from complainant's cash-box during the night of the 6th instant.

QUADRILLE PARTY AT THE ORDNANCE MESS.—On Friday night, the managing committee of the above Mess gave another of their monthly dances, which, judging from the numbers that responded to the invitations, are fully appreciated. A select programme of some twenty dances was gone through, and though the hall was somewhat crowded, yet dancing was kept up till the small hours of morning, the well-prepared floor adding much to the pleasure of the evening.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Wilson charged Ahmedshaw Shabadshaw, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with having in his possession sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 304, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, whilst the carriage of Mr. Jamsetjee Powwalla was proceeding along the Hornby Row, the horse somehow became unmanageable and getting entangled with the left shaft was thrown violently to the ground. After removing the shafts the animal was extricated from its awkward position, having sustained but very little injury, although some alarm was created for the safety of the occupants of the carriage.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIR.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at Old Nagpada, respecting the death of a woman, named Cassee. About 8 o'clock on Friday night while coming down the stair of her house she missed her footing and fell down to the stone pavement below She was found dead with blood issuing from her nose, mouth, and right ear. The verdict was, "that the death of Cassee was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall down a staircase.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....Lieder.....Siewert.
Gavotte .....Louis XIII.....Mandel.
Valse .....Je T'Aime .....Waldteufel.
Invocation .....To Harmony.....Waldteufel.
Valse .....Fedora .....Bucalossi.
Selection .....Lucrezia Borgia...Donizetti.
Polka .....Sea Breeze .....Wheeler.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A COPPER VESSEL.—Inspector Hack charged a Hindu, named Bunsoo Lalloo, before Mr. Richardson, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a cooper pot, valued at Rs. 2. A policeman doing duty at Boleshwar recognised the accused as being an old offender, and on taking him into custody whilst he was wandering about in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of the Guneshwady temple, he confessed to his having stolen a cooper vessel, which had been left at the entrance to the temple by the complainant, and pointed out a marwaree's shop where he had pledged the article. On admitting previous convictions his Worship committed the prisoner to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CHARITY.—Bai Awabai, wife of Mr. Cawasjee Bazonjee Curranee, has disbursed a sum of Rs. 10,000 in connection with the new fire-temple, now being built on the Girgaum Road for the Bhegaria Parsee priests. A house, purchased in the vicinity of the fire-temple for Rs. 8,000, has been made over to the proper authorities for the use of the Parsee priests, under certain conditions, in default of which the property is to be made over to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been given for the sinking of a well on the premises, and a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 has been contributed, out of the interest on which certain religious rites are to be performed therein.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Red	Line Up	1	567850
Special	Line „	1½	136745
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Lavender	Line Down	2	C078577
Blue	„ „	1½	C017335
Yellow	„ „	1	C208844
Special	„ „	„	E361691
—	„ „	„	E304934
„	„ „	„	E232843
„	„ Up	„	D782405
Yellow	„ Down	„	D366292
„	„ „	„	D358081
Green	„ „	„	D346136
Yellow	„ „	„	D334201
Brown	„ „	„	D147870
Lavender	„ Up	„	C732362
Blue	„ „	„	C592244
Special	„ „	½	C409481

CARRIED AWAY BY RATS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Briscoe charged Hacku Lalla, a Surtee, before Mr. Cooper, with the theft of a watch and brass chain, valued at Rs. 12. Dos Reys E. R. Lessaps, the complainant, appeared, and stated that he was a student, residing at Military Square. On Wednesday last when he returned from school he found that his watch and chain, which he had left in his box, were missing. Information was conveyed to the police, and the accused who resided in the same boarding establishment was taken into custody. The prisoner pointed out a Marwaree, to whom he had pledged the watch for Rs. 3. But with regard to the chain he informed the police that it must have been carried away by rats and left in the corner where it was found. The Magistrate, in convicting the prisoner, who stated that he had found the watch lying on the floor, sent him to the Common Jail, with one month's hard labour.

IMPUDENT THEFTS AT THE MANKESHWAR TEMPLE FAIR.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Holdway charged Succaram Tookaram, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with stealing a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 200, from Hunsraj Gokal, a Bunia lad, aged 6 years, on Friday forenoon while at the Mankeshwar Temple Fair, at Mazagon. The lad, it appears, accompanied his relatives to the Mankeshwar Temple, to perform certain religious ceremonies: A large crowd had collected at the temple compound for the same purpose, and while the lad was amongst the crowd, the accused pushed up against him and snatched the gold necklace from his neck and was making off with it, when the boy seized hold of the *dhotur* of Succaram and called out for help, crying out "thief, thief." A detective policeman in plain clothes who happened to be near by rushed upon the accused and arrested him, with the stolen necklace in his possession. Succaram Tookaram, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Inspector Holdway also charged another Hindoo, named Kika Bhakoo, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the same Court, with stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4-8, from a child, aged 2 years, the son of a woman, named Surrueswattee, while at the Mankeshwar Temple Fair on Friday last. The child, it appears, was in the arms of his mother, who was standing at a toy-stall in the fair, making some purchases when the accused Kika Bhakoo, was observed by a person in the crowd removing the anklet from off the child's, and was about to make off with it, when he was arrested, and handed over to the police. Kika Bhakoo was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNFOUNDED INSINUATIONS.

The following Government Resolution was issued on Saturday in the Political Department :—

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1890.

Letter to the Editor of the *Mahratta*, No. 4167-P., dated 2nd July 1890—Relative to the publication in that paper of a letter from a correspondent regarding an assault committed by high Military official in Poona on a native syce, which resulted in his death.

Letter to the Editor of the *Kesari*, No. 4168-P., dated 2nd July 1890, on the same subject. Letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 1976, dated 16th July 1890—Inviting attention to the reproduction in the *Bombay Gazette* for 3rd June 1890 of a paragraph from the *Broad Arrow* and *Truth* which is noticed in the Poona vernacular press ; and requesting that a full report may be furnished as to whether he can trace any foundation for the rumours and allegations referred to.

Further letter to the Editor of the *Mahratta*, No. 4526-P., dated 17th July 1890.

Letter from the Editor of the *Mahratta*, dated 17th July 1890.

Letter from the Editor of the *Kesari*, dated 17th July 1890.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4626—6, dated 24th July 1890—Replying to this Department letter No. 1976, dated 16th July 1890.

Resolutions.—Copies of these papers should be placed on the Editor's Table. Any comment from Government appears unnecessary, since the Editors of the *Mahratta* and the *Kesari* admit that they reproduced the charges merely because they appeared to be serious, but without any endeavours on their part to verify them.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, 43 Esplanade Road, Fort. Mr. Alex. McKenzie, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 29th February 1890, was submitted to the meeting :—

In submitting their fifth annual report, the Directors regret that the Company's operations during the past year do not show as satisfactory a result as the four previous years. The directors have reason to believe that the decrease in business is due to three causes, viz., a general depression of trade which has been felt, more or less, by every house in India ; the unfavourable rate of exchange and the revising of prices ; and last, but not least, in consequence of the staff having been under its full strength for the greater part of last year. This reduction was reluctantly made by the managing director, in compliance with the wishes expressed at the last annual meeting by some of the shareholders, and in addition to this the managing director had unexpectedly to proceed to Europe by order of his medical adviser for the benefit of his health. This deficiency has been provided against in the current year, as the staff has been reinforced by additions from England, and it is now up to its full complement ; the result of which is a marked improvement in the turn-out of business. Discrepancies were discovered in the affairs of the Poona branch, and a thorough investigation of the accounts led to the dismissal of the assistant in charge. The directors are glad to add that everything in dispute has been accounted for, and that the company has sustained no loss. The directors regret to state that when making up the accounts for the year now under review, an error was discovered in the value at which last year's stock had been entered. The stock-book value of "furniture, fixtures, workmen's tools, &c.," amounting to Rs. 15,271, had been entered amongst the items forming the stock-in-trade, and the same item is also entered in the balance-sheet at its present reduced value of Rs. 12,198-15-3. The stock value last year, should therefore, have been only Rs. 5,55,791-6, instead of Rs. 5,71,062-6. In consequence of this mistake, the directors decided to add the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the reserve fund, but they now regret to say that this should have been only Rs. 9,729, and that this sum has been added to your reserve fund accordingly, making it now Rs. 34,279. The above facts caused your directors to decide to have the company's books for the past two years examined by an independent accountant. This has been done by Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, and he has reported that he has found the books quite correct. From the above-stated causes and the re-checking the valuation of the stock, there has been some delay in presenting this year's accounts, but the correct value of the stock is now certified as being Rs. 5,34,031-13. Additions have been made to the furniture and fittings during the year, but a further reduction of Rs. 677-9 is proposed to be written off their book value for the year under report. As Mr. Marcks was compelled to be absent from India during half the year, he has very kindly agreed to waive his commission on the amount of dividend paid. The outstandings considered good amount to Rs. 1,83,123-8-5, of which sum over Rs. 50,000 have been collected since the 28th February last. The directors recommend that the profit, Rs. 27,676-1-9, be disposed of as follows :—Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, &c., Rs. 677-9 dividend at 5 per cent. free of income tax Rs. 20,000 bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 4,342-6 ; reserve fund, Rs. 2,271 balance to be carried to next year's Rs. 385-2-9 ; total, Rs. 27,676-1-9. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 11th August 1890.

The chairman in his remarks to the meeting stated that an agreement had been made with Mr. Marcks to the following effect :—That the debts which bear only 2 per cent. interest cannot be claimed during Mr. Marcks's life. It will be paid off at the convenience of the directors. After his death, if any part remained unpaid, it can only be claimed in five equal annual increments.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 5 per share ; re-electing Mr. A. McKenzie as a director of the company ; and re-appointing Mr. N. S. Symons as the auditor of the accounts of the Company for the current year, his renumeration to be Rs. 300 per annum. The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE DRAMA.

We learn from the *Kossid-i-Moombai* that a meeting of Mahomedans, called by the "Vyaz Islam Society," was held on its premises on Wednesday evening last, to consider what steps should be taken with regard to a drama, in which the prophet Mahomed was to be represented on the stage. Mr. Mahomed Arabi, the secretary of the society, in addressing the meeting, referred to the action the society had already taken with a view to prevent Mahomedans attending theatrical performances in Bombay, and remarked that the French Government had very properly prohibited the representation on the Paris stage, of a drama, in which the chief actor was to be the prophet Mahomed. The play, it was said, had been purchased by an English actor for representation on an English stage. The speaker said the meeting had nothing to do with the question whether the British Government allowed the representation of the play or not. The best course for them to adopt, under the circumstances, was to send a protest from the Indian Mahomedans against the representation of such a play, to the British Government, the Mahomedan subjects of which in Asia number about eight crores, and with whose religious feelings in the matter the Government is well acquainted. Mr. Hajee Ismail and others endorsed these views of their secretary. It was resolved that a fund be raised under the superintendence of the secretary of the society for carrying out the object of the meeting. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to prepare a petition to the British authorities :—Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, Khan Bahadoor Moonshee Goolam Mahomed, Shaikhool Oolma Cazee Abdul Lutiff, Moulvi Oobedoola, Moulvi Hidayatoola, and Moulvi Cazee Ismail Mahari. The distribution of flowers and rose-water terminated the proceedings.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th August, compared with the statement of the 29th July :—

Liabilities.	July 29. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,23,65,305	4	2	2,07,58,837	5	2
Other Deposits, &c.	3,95,53,332	4	2	4,22,37,735	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,86,502	4	11	5,94,315	11	6
Sundries	27,80,585	13	10	27,82,461	13	6
	Rs. 8,99,99,275	7	1	9,10,73,150	2	10
Assets.						
Government Securities	88,90,243	0	6	94,91,905	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	78,63,586	0	0	78,51,976	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	75,79,340	12	5	69,92,807	4	3
Credits on do.	73,64,958	7	8	68,67,311	5	10
Bills discounted &c.	1,59,19,022	12	6	1,57,01,285	0	3
Balances with other Banks	6,76,416	3	5	3,28,458	1	2
Bullion	2,762	4	0	2,727	12	0
Dead Stock	12,22,910	13	0	12,22,562	6	1
Stamps	10,679	15	9	10,665	12	6
Sundries	11,40,327	4	2	11,12,755	5	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	2,13,41,511	14	11	2,32,07,291	3	0
Do. at Branches	1,74,84,915	15	3	18,2,97,404	8	8
	Rs. 8,99,99,275	7	1	9,10,73,150	2	10

THE SOROSIS ANNIVERSARY IN BOMBAY.

For the first time since the Sorosis Society for ladies was instituted in Bombay by Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, the male sex was invited on Saturday afternoon to join the members in a social gathering, and get an insight into the working of this successful institution. The occasion was what might be termed the first birthday of the Bombay Sorosis, and the meeting was held in the Alexandra Girls' School. The room, which was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers and many-coloured draperies, as only women can adorn, was crowded with members and friends, although gentlemen were very few. Those of the sterner sex, however, who did put in an appearance, found much to interest them in the programme of proceedings, and to delight them in the charming hospitality of Sorosis. The programme opened with a performance on the pianoforte by Miss Palancott and Miss Howell. Then Miss D'Arcy read minutes in which an account was given of the work done during the year. Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, the founder of the institution, followed with an address, in which she narrated the history of Sorosis and the inauguration of the club in Bombay. In a light racy style she told of the difficulties she had had to encounter in getting a footing, in getting ladies, especially native ladies, to understand what Sorosis meant. They could not understand what hidden motive, as it was termed, Dr. Ryder had in coming to India, and so suddenly pressing upon the women of the country the necessity of forming themselves into a society, by which they might bring about mutual improvement, hold literary discussions, and social meetings, and to which meetings men should not be admitted. Even when a start was made with a meeting at the Elphinstone High School, on the 29th July, 1889, when thirty ladies joined, many difficulties had to be overcome, but notwithstanding all these they succeeded, and at a meeting held in the Alexandra Girls' School on the the 10th August, 1889, the society was christened Sorosis. Since then meetings had been held regularly every two weeks and as the nature of the society became known and understood, members crowded in. Numerous papers had been read on the duties of women and the education of women. One important announcement which Dr. Ryder made, and which was hailed with applause, was that the club had been invited to join the great federation of women's clubs that was extending round the world, and as the Bombay Sorosis was now one year old, which majority was necessary ere they could join the federation, next mail would carry the announcement to the other societies that India had forged one of the needed links to form the chain Sorosis was drawing around the world, China being now the only country required to join to complete the great chain. Their link was one set with a hundred and forty jewels, that being the number of members in the Bombay Sorosis. Dr. Ryder concluded by introducing to the members Mr. Modak, whom she described as the brave gentleman who had dared to allow them to meet for the first time in the Elphinstone High School, and Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, whom she described as a gentleman who had dared to become a vice-president. Mr. Modak, in replying, expressed his great sympathy with Sorosis, which was doing so much for the amelioration of the condition of women in India, and Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said the society deserved every success, and that they had much to thank Dr. Ryder for in having established such an institution in Bombay. One great feature of the club was that it had overcome all prejudices regarding caste and creed. Short addresses were afterwards delivered by young lady members, several of whom also entertained the company to music and recitations. A most enjoyable meeting was brought to a conclusion with the singing of "God save the Queen."

MADRAS.

THE LAW NO RESPECTOR OF CASTE.—Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Weir on Thursday evening settled the somewhat intricate question as to whether a native was bound by law to maintain his wife who had been excommunicated from her caste. R. Subramania Row, the petitioner, refused to maintain his wife because she had been out-casted for living with her father, who, for some caste offence, had himself been out-casted. The woman sued her husband for maintenance before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Saib Bahadur. The husband then expressed his willingness to maintain her if she performed the necessary ceremonies and was restored to caste, but declined to recognise her re-admission without her father's, as according to Hindu custom a male member must perform the ceremonies of expiation. The woman denied being put out of caste, but stated that if such *was* the case she would take the necessary steps for her restoration, independently of her father, for whose acts she was not accountable. Accordingly the Magistrate ordered the man to pay her Rs. 3 per mensem. Against this order he appealed to the High Court on the grounds (1) that the Magistrate refused to examine all the witnesses cited for the defence and who were then present in court ; (2) that being duly ex-communicated she was disentitled to maintenance ; (3) that by her conduct and by living apart from her husband for four years she had forfeited all right to maintenance ; and (4) that there was not under the circumstances of the case either a refusal or neglect to maintain within the meaning of Section 488, C. P. Code. Their Lordships, J. J. Parker and Wilkinson, set-aside the Magistrate's order, and directed that the defendant's defence be re-heard and a decision passed. After hearing the defence the Magistrate was still of opinion that this was a proper case of maintenance, and therefore ordered the husband to pay his wife Rs. 3 monthly. On the case coming up before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Weir yesterday, Mr. K. Naraina Row appeared for the petitioner and Mr. P. M. Sivagnana Mudaliar for the counter-petitioner, when, after hearing their arguments, their Lordships held that the law did not recognise any step rendered necessary by the rules of caste, and accordingly upheld the Magistrate's decision.—*Mail.*

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.

330-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolamhoosen Mooraj vs Ismail Rahimtula.
For dismissal under rule 64.
289-90—Thakurdas, D and C—H H Syed Alli vs A Adib—Payne, G and S.
Defended New Long Causes.
138-90—Khunderao M—Goonjibai and others vs Rukhmabai and others—T A Bland and in person. Part heard.
267-90—Nanu and H—Dinbai vs Hormusji Dinsha Hodiwalla and others—Shamrao P, C M and M, and A F Unwalla.
299-90—Ardeshir, H and D—Bhugwandas Roopram vs Buchraj Ramsookh—Roughton and B.
234-90—Craigie, L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Shivshunker Gopaljee—Conroy and B.
302-90—J C Cama—Shaik Cassum Shaik Ibrahim and another vs Gulamhoosen Bagdadi and others—Payne G and S.
304-90—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey vs, Chakoojee Hurjiwan and others—Jefferson, B D and K, and M B B.
249-90—Little, S F and N—F York Smith vs The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation—Craigie, L and O.
252-90—Macfarlane, E and H—The Advocate-General and another vs Haji Ahmed bin Mahomed, &c.—Conroy and B.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 4th August :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,93,502	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,14,965	„
Other Deposits	26,72,353	Inc.
Post Bills	7,814	„
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	5,91,052	Inc.
Loans	5,86,534	Dec.
Account of Credits	4,97,647	„
Mercantile Bills	2,15,339	„
Cash at Head Office	14,15,779	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,42,488	„

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain J Campbell, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

The steam-ship Roma, 1,673 tons, Captain C Taylor, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Yorkshire, 2,507 tons, Captain J Henry, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Marse

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases colored stripe satin.
1 ,, dress materials.
2 ,, colored sarries.
1 ,, lady's cloth.
3 ,, black callico.
35 bales twist.
48 ,, grey shirtings.
2 cases white scarves and dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 ,, electro-plated war.
1 case wire meatsafes.
50 cases, each 4 dozen tins, one lb. roast mutton.
10 child's iron cots.
1 double-barrel breech-loading hammerless safety gun by Holland and Holland.
1 case 11 doz. meat flavouring essence.
1 gold hunting watch by Rotherhame.
2 sets best plated mounted English single harness.
2 ,, brass ,, ,,
1 ,, plated ,, double harness.
On account of the concerned—
600 reams cream-laid foolscap, 10, 12 and 14 lbs.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Rome—
50 cases each 6 dozen tins roast mutton.
By order of Mr. D. Ernst of Delhi, and on account and at the risk of Poorunchund Permeshridass of Cawnpore—
263-85 980 983 988-89—7 cases satin brocades.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulliman.
B—2224—1—1—case 26 dozen undershirts.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 ,, second-hand brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 American four-wheeled buggy, by John Moore, with hood, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th August at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery K. O. table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. T. Czerwinea and another.
The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., in (liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., and the following days until the whole is disposed of at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture, &c., consisting of a large collection of literary and scientific books, and novels by different authors, medicines, surgical, medical and scientific apparatus, stationery, show cases, sliding door, large glass cupboards, artists materials with English-made elegant cabinets, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Soondardas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Syculla Flats, by order of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (subject to the approval of the board of Directors) the Company replacing their present Engines by larger ones.
One pair of Hick Hargreaves and Co.'s Horizontal High Pressure Condensing Engines, 400 Indicated Horse Power, Corliss Valves, diameter of Cylinder 25 inches, stroke 4 feet, in complete working order.
The Engines can be inspected working at the Mills on application to the Mill Manager.

SALE OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the Company's Mill, at Chinchpoogly.
On account and at the risk of Sumsoodin M. Tyabjee—
1617 lbs. cop bottoms.
230 ,, unsized ends.
4148 ,, dusting sweepings.
On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Mungulјee—
4293 lbs. dirty sized ends.
5145 ,, No. 10s. reeling waste.
7045 ,, winding waste.
On account and at the risk of Tackersey Jevraj—
1622 lbs. sized clean sized ends.
3808 ,, winding waste.
940 ,, spinner clean hard waste.
2892 ,, weaving clean sized ends.
On account and at the risk of Dhunjibhoy H. Khan—
22090 lbs. No. 20s. reeling waste.
398 ,, small unsized ends knotted.
On account and at the risk of Pragjee Hirjee—
4267 lbs. weaving clean sized ends.
67 ,, colored waste.
On account and at the risk of Sezpall Dhunpall—
16339 lbs. second dropping.
On account and at the risk of Jamshedjee Cowasjee—
1 lot flue dust.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned properties in one lot.
Firstly.—All that piece of Tocca Bhat ground with a range of chawl thereon standing, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the road leading from Wadala to Sion in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, new No. 1,485, new Survey No. 2-2203, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1926, street No. 620 admeasuring 782 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east partly by the property of Borah Cassamjee and partly by the property of Netsing Morar Havildar, on the west by the road leading from Wadala to Sion on the north by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the south by the property of the said Netsing Morar Havildar, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, and are now in that of the tenants of the trustees of his estate.
Secondly.—All that piece of ground, registered by the Collector under three separate number as if the same were three separate pieces of land and now have formed into one, situate on the east side of Matoonga road in the sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 3331 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 58, 91, 232 new Nos. 14813, 14886 and 15152 and new Survey No. 1-2202 and bounded on the east by the garden of Borah Allibhai Karrimjee, on the west by the Matoonga road aforesaid, leading from Wadala to Sion on the south partly by the hereinbefore firstly described property, partly the property of Borah Cassumjee, and partly by the property of Netsing Morar Havildar, and on the north by the property of Chimonlaljee Maharaji, which said piece of land was formerly in the occupation of the said Abdool Latiff Moosa, but is now in that of the tenants of the trustees of his estates.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, the vendors' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Major H. W. Ind, consisting of uniform dresses, swords belts, and knots, spurs leather, official case, wearing apperal, Cavalry sketching case, plated spoons and forks, a double barrel C. F. hammerless 12 bore gun by Trolly in case, a 380 rook rifle with cartridges, a double barrel pistol in case revolver, huntin's side and military saddles and bridles, luncheon basket, books, 2 boxes of orchids and sundry other articles.
The property will be on view on and after Wednesday the 13th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Action on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Thucker Keshowjee Kullanjee, and on account and at the risk of the attaching creditors Messrs. Boyts, Craig & Co., and also on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Thucker Jaitha Champsey and mooranjee Champsey (Insolvents) the undermentioned landed property, viz :—
All that piece of Fazundari leasehold land or groun containing by admeasurement 3120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, building, house or chawls, standing thereon, and in course of construction with the building materials, lying on the said ground situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the old Race Course, near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of Pachee Khar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Moolјee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Sheriffbhoy Gangjee.
For further particulars and condition s of sale application may be made to the undersigned.—Bombay, 11th August, 1890. (Signed), CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY, Mortgagees, Attorneys, 30, Esplanade Road.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th August, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
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TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the officer in charge, Government Toshakhana, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, gold and silver ware, consisting of trays, cups and saucers small and large tumblers, thalees &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBIES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Roopchand Oodeychand—
1 lot 77 excellent rubies weighing 23¾ rutties.
1 ,, 233 ,, ,, ,, 34½ ,,
1 ,, 252 ,, ,, ,, 37 ,,
1 lot 651 rough rubies weighing 45¼ rutties.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 81, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House and on or towards the west by the property Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Cautley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram & Co.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,963 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Dinsha Chopgur, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1888, the undermentioned valuable landed property. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the mortgagee's attornies at their office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the road, called Bazar Gate Street, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three, and one-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Ardeshir Jeswanjee Karanjia, on or towards the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the south by the property of Pestonjee Shapoorjee Guzdur, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry, and partly by the property of Bhoga.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, August 9.

A further recovery of 3-16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday brought the price of the metal to 51d. per oz; and in Rupee Securities there was an advance of 5-16 in Fours, and of ¼ in 4½ per cents. at £82 5-16 and £83½, respectively. Extra allotments of Council Bills, aggregating nine lakhs, of which five were on Bombay, were made yesterday at Wednesday's rate of 1s. 7¼d. Consols remained at 96⅛, and the market rates of discount were unaltered; but £375,0 0 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England, making not far short of a million paid in since the beginning of the week. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107. The weekly Specie shipments to this port were £120,000 in Silver, and 20,000 in Gold. French Rentes on Paris were unchanged at 94; but Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·34½.

London telegrams of to-day's date report an advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Silver at 51⅛d., and extra Council allotments of Bills on Calcutta, to the amount of 11 lakhs, at rates ranging from 1s. 7 19-32 to 23-32d. the extreme price showing an advance of 7-32d. on that obtained on Friday. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 96⅜; Rentes in Paris were ¼ lower, at 93¾.

The Wheat Market had become dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. lower, at 7s. 3d. per cental, ex-quay; other quotations coming unaltered. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,020,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. The only other news wired by Reuter regarding General Produce is that Coffee in Mincing Lane was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Medium Mysore, at 103s.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, yesterday, the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-American remained at 6 11-16d.; and quotations for East Indian Cotton are unaltered, excepting that for "Good" Madras Westerns, which comes ⅛d. per lb. lower, at 4¼d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, but the quotations wired show no change in any item. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats quiet; the Sales having been only 4,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats; but both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. Manchester was steady.

Curtailed by the holidays, for which the Liverpool Cotton market was closed for three days, during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales were only 23,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 40,000 bales, against 56,000 in the previous week of six days. The Imports were 15,000 bales. The total Stock had further diminished by 32,000 bales; but it was 89,000 bales in excess of last year's at the same time, and 190,000 bales greater than in 1888. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than last week, at 255,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply a further falling off of 5,000 bales was apparent yesterday, compared with last week's estimate; but Surats were virtually in the same position. It will be seen from the figures which we give below that, as against the two previous years, the total Visible Supply is still much greater, owing to the larger quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight. The spot price of American Cotton had not changed during the week, and was yesterday 7-16d. higher than in 1889, and 1d. per lb. above the quotation on the same date the year before.

The spot price of Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday was unchanged at 12¼ cents.; but futures for September were two points higher at 11·09 cents, though for August they were 6 points lower, at 12·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports during the week had been the same as in 1889, though only a tenth of those for 1888, at 1,000 bales; and the total increase now shown as against the two previous seasons is rather under a quarter of a million bales in each comparison. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,180,000 bales—an increase of 40,000 bales on the previous week's estimate. To-day's message from New York makes prices unchanged, except for August futures, which were 5 points lower, at 12 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	1,000	1,000	10,000
,, exports to U. K.	14,000	9,000	8,000
,, ,, Continent	....	4,000	3,000
Total receip's since 1st Sept. '89.	5,752,000	5,505,000	5,511,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,809,000	2,768,000	2,788,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,021,000	1,907,000	1,802,000
,, Stock in the Ports	88,000	89,000	165,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,270,000	1,039,103	1,112,490
,, Surats	543,000	325,610	266,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	713,000	623,570	523,320
,, London	25,000	20,000	18,000
American afloat	30,000	12,000	10,000
East Indian ,,	50,000	31,000	40,000
	818,000	686,570	591,320
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 11-16d.	6d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	4½d.	4½d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	2 1-16d.	1½d.	1½d.

A moderate business was done in our local Cotton market to-day, chiefly in Barsee, of which some 1,500 bales were taken at Rs. 195; but several parcels of Julgaum and Dharwar also changed hands at Rs. 176-77½, and Rs. 180, respectively; and a little Wadwan, at Rs. 178 per candy, the total purchases summing up about 2,500 bales. The Market remained quiet in tone, and generally unchanged as to prices.

Wheat has been taken to only a moderate extent; but the feeling has remained steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

Seeds have not changed in value and continue neglected to a great extent by shippers, arrivals being now upon a most limited scale. Prices are nominally unchanged, but mostly lack the test of fresh business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	457	bales.
Wheat	8,039	cwt.
Linseed	571	,,

Freights are without change as to quotations and with no increase of business apparent. The Ganges (s) is reported to have been fixed from Rangoon to this port with a timber cargo, at Rs. 13 per ton.

Exchange, following Silver, has been strong to-day, and rates closed 1-32 to 1-16d. higher than the opening quotations. Business between Banks is reported in Telegraphic at 1s. 7 11-16d. for November transfer, and sales have been made for the early months of next year, at 1s. 7¾d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 5-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs do.	2·11¼	,,

Government Paper.—The cash price of Four per cents has remained pretty steady at 101⅜, which was about the rate at which the market closed before the holiday; but the feeling for forward bargains has become weaker, and 101⅜ became the quotation for this month's account. 103 nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

Shares.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mill shares to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 17½ in Jaffer Ally; of Rs. 15 in Presidency; of Rs. 12½ in Imperial; of Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 in Leopold and New Great Eastern. Coorla, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 lower, and Manekji Petit are Rs. 5 down at our quotations. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 390. Port Cannings have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 398 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Next mail for Mauritius closes at Aden noon Monday 11.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAILLIE—July 18, wife of Capt Baillie, Bombay Staff Corps, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

CRASTER—EVANS-LOMBE—July 16, at Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire, Capt J C Balfour, Bengal Staff Corps, 12th (Khelat-i-Ghilzie) Regt, son of Lieut-Col Craster, to Georgine Mabel Josephine, daughter of late Charles Evans-Lombe.
DAVIS—CLARK—July 17, at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill Charles Leicester Davis, of Kelani, Yatiyantota, Ceylon, son of late Richard Davis, of St Helen's-place, E C, to Florence Ayre, daughter of late William Clark, M I C E of Calcutta.
DAUNEY—HICKMAN—July 17, at Parish Church of St. Mary Abbotts Kensington, Alexander Dauney, Barrister-at-law, to Marie, widow of late Lieut-Col D H Hickman, Bombay Staff Corps.
HEWER—BUTLER—June at 20, Regina, North-West Territory, Canada, Percy Richardson, son of Alfred W Hewer, of Bloomsbury-street, to Edith Maud, daughter of late Capt J O Butler, of H M Indian Army, and niece of Gen J Prendergast, of Brighton, Sussex.
KEATINGE—POUCHER—July 14, at Venice, Henry Pottinger Keatinge, M B, son of Lieut-Gen R H Keatinge, V C, C S I, to Janie Denslow, daughter of the Hon W A Poucher of Oswego New York, U S A.
MURRAY—PAUL—July 19, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, John Robert Murray, Hampshire Artillery Militia, son of Dr John Murray, Langlee-House, Galashiels, N B (late Madras Medical Service), to Jessie Ann Middleton, daughter of Dr J L Paul, of Queensborough-terrace, W (late Madras Medical Service.)
PEARS—INNES—July 19, at St Philip and St James's, Oxford, Edmund Radcliffe Pears, Lieut R N, son of Lieut-Col A C Pears, Madras Artillery (Retired), to Jeannie Mayhew Innes, daughter of James Henry Innes, of H M's Dockyard, Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island.
SMELT—WALLS—July 17, at the Parish Church, Wilcot, Charles Allen Casserton, son of the Rev H Smelt, Vicar of Wilcot, to Mary Monteith, daughter of the late William Beveridge Walls, of Calcutta and Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

GOLDSWORTHY—July 21, at "Bombay House," Bodmin, Cornwall, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of John Goldsworthy, Overseer, Bombay Arsenal, aged 47 years.
GRANT—July 23, at Kensington, James Murray Grant son of the late Col H Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, 22.
LOGAN—July 17, at Bouverie-square, Folkestone, Frances Martha, widow of Gen A S Logan, Madras Army, and daughter of the late Hon T M Harris, MCS, 83.
NASH—July 21, at Avenue Villa North, Eastern-avenue, Reading, Lydia Amelia, daughter of late Capt A Nash, HEICS, 79.
RUTHERFURD—June 12, at Napier, New Zealand, Henry Annand Pringle Rutherfurd, son of the late Col W Rutherfurd HEICS, 38.
SAMUELLS—May 16, at Upper Belmont Hutt, New Zealand Herbert Edwin, son of late Edward Alexander Samuells, CB, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, 35.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHEWEN—LOUDON-GORDON—July 16, at St. Thomas Cathedral Bombay by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., Mansel Travers, youngest son of the late Colonel Edward Thornborough Parker Shewen, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Lilian, third daughter of William Loudon-Gordon, Royal Navy, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

DEATH.

HUNTER—August 10, at Bombay, the infant daughter of John Hunter, Printer, *Bombay Gazette*, aged 6 days. (Madras papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—August 5, at Simla, the wife of Mr Robert Barlow, of the Delhi and London Bank, of a son.
HUNT—August 7, at 28th Infantry Road, Bangalore, the wife of Edwin Hunt, of Karradi Betta, Munzerabad, of a son.
ROWSON—August 6, at Ossington Estate, Naduvatam, Nilgiris, the wife of W Rowson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DICK—BURTON—August 4, at Murree, by the Revd W F Armstrong, Albert William Dick to Georgina Florence Burton, second daughter of the late Cecil M Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. Mody's Bowling."—We have received several letters on the subject of Mr. Mody's bowling in Thursday's cricket match, but as we understand the point is likely to be submitted to a committee, we deem it advisable to withhold them.—Ed. *B. G.*

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890.

The idea prevails somewhat widely at present that the Americans will soon find out that they have made a mistake about their currency legislation, will cease to coin silver, and will endeavour to get rid of what they have got: consequently the price of silver will fall suddenly, and exchange will fall with it. The well-to-do portion of the English race is on the whole contented, does not believe in schemes for change, and is slow to recognize them as schemes for improvement. In military science, in political science, and in economical science, the average Englishman moves gradually, if surely. His motto is, "Hold fast" rather than "Forward." But he is frequently not content to remain satisfied that the present condition of things is good for himself. He is also cocksure that it must be good for other people also, and he takes a great deal of pains to explain that the other people who, dissatisfied, are effecting a change with the object of benefitting themselves, are blind to their own interests, will eventually find out their mistake, and will repent of their hasty action. This is at the present time especially the case as regards currency matters. The view that the Americans are making fools of themselves is urged upon our notice again and again in the columns of the *Times*, for example, by writers who consider themselves orthodox. But there is another side to the question. A good many clever men all over the world outside England have for some years past been convinced of the advantages of bi-metallism; and in England, too, men of the forward school have, to an appreciable extent, come to the same opinion. It is unquestionably intelligible that Englishmen of the creditor class, which is so numerous and whose investments are in gold, should object to be paid in silver while it is depreciated. But it should surely be recognized that, to exactly the same extent, their debtors have good reason to prefer such payment in silver. The advantage is very conspicuous if the debtor is a nation well provided with silver, and interested in the prosperity of silver mines. The United States are a debtor nation. The private debt of the country is very large compared with its public debt. Enormous quantities of its stocks are held in England for railways and other industrial enterprises for which dividends are paid in England. This being so, it probably committed one of the greatest mistakes on record when it adopted a single gold currency. The Bland Act partly rectified the mistake: recent legislation will do so still more: and the process will probably be completed in the near future. There can be no doubt that the largest and most important party in the United States hopes and intends to push silver until free coinage is secured. Thus bi-metallism and a silver standard will soon be the only two alternatives under discussion. The former must come first, but whether it will last or not will depend chiefly on whether Germany and France are disposed to follow the example of America. Whichever alternative is chosen, a debtor nation, whose own transactions are conducted in paper, and whose interests in silver are enormous, need not tremble if the result of its policy is to enable it to pay its dollar debts with silver dollars. The creditors would have more cause to complain, but they might console themselves with the thought that if any very large quantity of gold in America is replaced by silver—the former going to Europe and the latter being brought therefrom—the effect on the European markets will be much the same as if important gold mines were suddenly discovered in France, and millions of pounds of silver were at the same time sunk in the Atlantic Ocean. Gold would become so comparatively superabundant, and silver so comparatively scarce, that the gold price of silver would rise until perhaps the silver dollar was regarded as a full equivalent for the gold dollar they expected.

It is interesting, in view of the recent legislative action of the United States, to read evidence on the subject given before the Currency Commission nearly three years ago. One witness said:—"We are standing now in America before the question which will, in a few years at the latest, become a burning one—whether the Bland Act is to be repealed or free coinage of silver is to be granted. It will come to one or the other by ordinary circumstances or by Government action. I say that it is logically impossible for America to go on in the present condition of things without one of the two events happening. Either they will halt one day and say—'It is impossible, we are going to the silver basis; we must stop the coinage of the Bland dollars,—and then you will have a great tumble in silver, or else they will go on the silver basis, either with their eyes open by an Act of Legislature, or because, owing to continued large coinage of silver, there will be such a mass of silver in the country that one day there will be a scare and the gold will be exported." Another expert, examined on the subject, said:—"I feel perfectly certain that the United States are going to adopt a silver currency, else the Bland Act would be a foolish thing. In fact, if they had intended to adopt a silver currency, they could not have made a better preparation than by passing the Bland Act, which requires that at least two million silver dollars should be coined every month. This has been going on for the last nine years, and is going on now. People say they have done it innocently, but if they had had the longest heads in the world they could not have adopted a better method." This rate of coinage in America is now to be more than doubled. The stores of silver coin in the Government vaults will increase rapidly, and in four years their nominal value will be a hundred million pounds sterling, *i.e.*, as much as the whole of the gold coin in the United Kingdom or one-seventh of the gold coin in the world. The Americans, so far from being frightened at the prospect, are still unsatisfied, and will continue to agitate until they obtain free coinage of silver. If some gold does leave their country, what do they care? Its superabundance in Europe and the growing scarcity of silver there will, in all probability, as stated above, raise the gold price of silver until the export of gold from America becomes unprofitable. Exchange will then be at par or thereabouts, and European nations, other than England, may be expected to join America in a bi-metallic league. Even Conservative English economists will then, perhaps, at last, admit that no harm can be done by accepting the views of the forward school, and will consent to move with the times.

Of course any extraordinary discoveries of silver might neutralize the new demand in the United States, and prevent the price of silver rising appreciably. In connection with this the evidence given by another witness before the Currency Commission may be quoted. Replying in the negative to a question regarding the probability of an enormous influx of silver following an increase in its price he added:—"I may mention that I consulted Professor Geikie, Professor of Geology in Edinburgh, and he said he did not see any reason to suppose that there would be a great increase in the supplies of silver from geological reasons, and the idea of the geologists is rather that silver is imbedded in hard deep veins, and that it is difficult to get. And then it seems to me also that in spite of a number of calculations which have been made lately to show that silver can be produced for a very small sum, we do not get any great increase in the production. Surely the present price of silver, if it can be produced at 1s. 6d. an ounce, ought to make the silver mines produce as much as they could sell. The present supply of silver does not seem to me to be at all excessive, and would not lead to anything which could be called an enormous influx." The production of silver, like that of gold, varies from year to year; but there seems to be no sound reason to suppose that the total discoveries in the world in the course of a series of years are likely to be abnormally large in the near future.

The endeavours of Government, acting upon principles of which Mr. Henry George and the Socialists would approve, to appropriate for the benefit of the State the "unearned increment" on building land in Salsette, are by no means appreciated in that neighbourhood. Several of the native papers have lately condemned in no measured terms a recent order of the Collector of Thana, under which persons applying for permission to build upon Government land in Bandora, Santa Cruz, and elsewhere in the island, have been called upon to enter into a bond engaging them, if required, hereafter to pay to Government a "fine" not exceeding Rs. 5,000 an acre upon agricultural land which they have acquired for building purposes. The provisions of the Land Revenue Code upon this subject are at once exceedingly specific and exceedingly elastic. When Government land originally appropriated for purposes of agriculture is appropriated to building purposes, a fine is leviable, the amount varying from Rs. 50 per acre in the fourth classes, into which the town of the and villages of the Presidency are divided, to Rs. 250 per acre in the first class. But in situations of importance, enhanced rates may be levied, and it is therefore laid down in the Land Revenue Code that notwithstanding this classification prices not exceeding Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per acre shall be levied at the discretion of the Collector on agricultural land in the neighbourhood of railway stations, military cantonments, and large towns which is appropriated for building purposes. Actually, as we understand, these are the rates, according to circumstances and situation, which are levied in the neighbourhood of Bandora, the Rs. 5,000 an acre fine being a potential and not an actual charge. It is technically justified by the Code which provides that in such cases as Government may deem exceptional or unusual the amount of the fine may be specially fixed independently of the rules. The question of practical interest, however, is not whether the recent action of Government is legal, for no one doubts that, but whether it is politic. A good deal of local feeling has been aroused against the order. Some months since a memorial was presented to Government on the subject, in which it was pointed out that the onerous obligations which were now attached to the purchase of building land had deterred people from buying it. We can well understand such a bond acting as a powerful deterrent upon building enterprise, and if it is part of the policy of Government to encourage building in the healthy and pleasant villages which lie north of the city, they are certainly checking with one hand what they have appeared to be helping with the other. We should hesitate to say that the Government are not entitled to share freely in any enhancement of land values that may arise out of the extension of the city. But would it not be better to let the purchaser know what his burden is to be, than to impose upon him a potential burden five times as heavy as the immediate fine? Government have power to augment the fine even beyond the limits that it has already reached, and a good many people would rather pay an augmented fine than face the chances of this bond for Rs. 5,000 an acre.

At

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S NEW COMMAND.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

General the Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., has been appointed to the Gibraltar Command.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is to succeed General Smyth in the command of the Southern District, whose head-quarters are at Portsmouth.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

Cholera is gradually decreasing at Mecca, but increasing at Jeddah, where a hundred and forty-eight deaths occurred on Friday.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

The ceremony of transferring Heligoland from England to Germany was celebrated yesterday, and was the occasion of an imposing spectacle.

The crowd lustily cheered the German Emperor as he took over the sovereignty.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MUTINY IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The men of the Army Service Corps, stationed at Chatham, to-day refused to attend parade, and barricaded themselves in their quarters. They, however, ultimately submitted, and twenty of them have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The ground of complaint was excessive duties.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

In the Commons this evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that Lord Cross had adopted the recommendation of the Select Committee that the Uncovenanted Service pensions should be fixed at a minimum of one and nine pence per rupee, and added that the same would take effect from 1st April last.

Sir John Gorst also said that Lord Cross would consult the Government of India regarding the other recommendations of the Select Committee.

THE EMPEROR WILLAM.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Emperor William sails to-night for Holland.

THE ANGLO-TRANSVAAL TREATY.

NATAL, AUG. 8.

The Volksraad has ratified the Anglo-Transvaal convention, upholding the autonomy of Swaziland with the joint administration of the Boers and the English for the Whites. The convention stipulates that the Transvaal is to receive the port of Swaziland with the right of making a railway thereto. The Volksraad admits the desirability of upholding and strengthening friendly relations with Great Britain.

THE JAIN DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

In the Jain case, which was heard yesterday, the Magistrate once more suggested a compromise in the interest of both parties. The sect considered it degrading and insulting to be served with a process from the Criminal Court, but it would be still more so to enter the dock in the High Court, where they would not be provided with seats. The defendant's counsel said it all lay with the prosecution. The case will probably be heard at the December Sessions.

SURVEY FOR A BROAD GUAGE LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 10.

Survey for a broad guage line from Lucknow to Jaunpur, through Rae Bareli, is likely to be sanctioned during the ensuing cold season.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OUT OF INDIA.

Action is likely to be taken at Army Head-quarters for putting officers on the same footing as regards privilege leave out of India by granting subsidiary leave in each case sufficient for reaching the port of embarkation.

EFFECTS OF HEAVY FLOODS.

The *Morning Post* says heavy floods at Cawnpore have damaged the city, rendering hundreds of families homeless by the falling of houses. The Ganges is reported to be dangerously high, reaching the highest level ever recorded. Energetic measures have been taken by the responsible authorities for the relief of the destitute.

STREET FATALITY AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, AUG. 9.

Yesterday a child, aged eight, while leaning against a municipal roller, drawn by ten bullocks whilst at work, fell under the roller and was crushed to death.

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUG. 10.

For the construction of a bridge over the Godavari to join Panchavati with Nasik, the Nasik Municipality in its general meeting last night sanctioned Rs. 50,000 and Rao Bahadur Kasinath Mahadeo Thatte, Deputy Collector, has undertaken to collect the remainder sum of Rs. 80,000 required for the project by appealing to the Hindoo Princes, Chiefs, Jahagirdars, merchants, and others throughout India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Rome, with the homeward Indian mails of 1st August, arrived here at 8 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm more doing.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82 5-16
4½ per cent. "	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	51d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	23,000	
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	15,000	"
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	713,000	"
" " " Surats	255,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	25,000	"

NOTES FROM BHUSAWAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, AUG. 8.

One often sees notes about different places in India, but of Bhusawal never, and why? It is perhaps a small station to the disinterested, but a large and important one to the railway. Yes, everything is railway—carriages, lines, roads, houses, gardens, &c., &c., and even the population. "G. I. P. R." meets one's eyes on nearly everything. We all belong to the G. I. P.—body and soul—no, thank goodness, we can call our souls our own. But still our ever considerate superiors give a thought to the soul too, for they provide us with a padri to look after our spiritual welfare, and he, from the pulpit occasionally, gives us a fatherly scolding, which has the good effect of doubling our number the following Sunday, and all in thorough sympathy with one another gather together to share in the ecclesiastical wigging.

It is a pleasure to walk past the rows of bungalows, they look so homely with their white curtains in their windows, and the gardens are so trim and neat. Only they are (the gardens, not the windows) always struggling to supply their owners with vegetables, with so little result that they called forth the utmost compassion. We are more fortunate to-day than usual, our *malee* appears with a beaming face and tray laden with produce, which on inspection proves to be a radish, a couple of carrots, a bunch of mint (which grows nearly wild), and a quarter of a pumpkin. The other three-quarters have been eaten by the rats, which unfortunately never suffer from indigestion, bless' em, neither do the *malees*.

You can be a member of the public gardens, and have all the garden produces, even to your share of one orange. We are all treated alike. Mrs. Greedy cannot get more than Mrs. Grundy or Miss Sloper less than the other.

At present our chief amusement is tennis. We would play morn, noon, and night, if possible. We have three splendid courts, which are kept in excellent order, and so are the players—you may poach your partner's balls, but never a game. We all turn out in our stripes of various colours, and sit patiently (even when a ball is fortunate enough to hit us right on the tip of the nose, or better still give us a black eye) until our turn comes to play. Every Thursday we have gymkhana evening—the Band plays (and a very good one it is) lively tunes, and makes the old people skip with the young ones. The children turn out in their Sunday best, and the ladies, ah, the ladies, look prettier than ever. The Tennis Club supplies tea for its members and their friends, especially for those who have fatigued themselves for the honour and fame of the Club, and these, I believe, are allowed half-a-dozen cups of tea without comment, and a *bon-bon* or two extra. Ah, well, we are deserving of a cup of tea, even if we only look on at the games.

There is a rumour of the Khandeish Canaries giving us a performance shortly. If true, we shall all go to welcome the old (as well as the new) faces, which gave us such pleasure on the last occasion. There is also some talk of a large subscription ball. Ah, me, that will give the ladies some anxiety and sleepless nights, thinking of their costumes. Whereas we, poor fellows, cannot even have a change of necktie.

Last night we had a terrible thunder-storm. The rain poured down in torrents, the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared so loud that even my better-half was deprived of the privilege of a lecture *a la Caudle*. We could hear the Tapti rushing along, and I feel sure the goblins must have had a glorious gambol—that road, and the masonic lodge are noted for goblins.

THE MAGISTERIAL BENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, in his issue of Friday last, showed sufficiently bad taste by attacking the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, who is now on leave in Europe and, therefore, unable to defend himself; but he exhibited something worse than bad taste by unnecessarily calling into question the capabilities of a respected and regretted magistrate, whose death occurred but a week ago.

The *Times of India* thinks it consistent with truth and fairness to say that the late Mr. Ryan possessed none of the qualifications which a Presidency Magistrate ought to possess. This opinion is not only strangely at variance with the facts, but it in no wise coincides with that expressed by your contemporary in his obituary notice of the deceased magistrate, and it certainly was not one shared either by Mr. Ryan's colleagues on the bench (who were always only too glad to consult with him on important points) or the Government whom he had served for many years and whose confidence he retained to the last. Mr. Ryan's unrivalled experience, his knowledge of law generally, and his intimate acquaintance with inter-statal affairs and the law relating to extradition (matters on which his opinion was not seldom called for by officers high in the Government Service) helped to make him one of the most valuable judical officers in this city. It may not generally be known that the deceased gentleman acquired his knowledge of law (of Hindu and Mahomedan Law especially) at a very early stage of his career, and some years before he was called to the bar. It is acknowledged on all hands that Mr. Ryan had a wonderful power of sifting and appreciating evidence rapidly and accurately. The fact that Government readily granted him an extension of service speaks volumes for their high opinion of him and his magisterial work generally, inasmuch as no such extension is ever granted unless the officer receiving it is, to quote the official phrase, "fully efficient and thoroughly competent to discharge his duties." Having regard to these facts it is difficult to see in what respects the late Mr. Ryan was deficient as a Presidency Magistrate. If he had none of the qualifications necessary for the post who on earth, I would ask, possesses, and is likely to possess them?

It is deeply to be regretted that your contemporary, while attempting to discuss the question of the next appointment to the magisterial bench, should have completely lost sight of the good old adage *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

No fair-minded man will differ from me when I say that criticism of this sort is unfeeling, unwarrantable, and unmanly, in addition to being untrue.—Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 9.

10 p.m.	78·4

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	78·4
4 p.m.	78·3

In 1887 the heirs of one Jean Thiery, who died towards the end of the 17th century, made an unsuccessful attempt to recover his fortune from the French Government, and it is now stated that a syndicate of the heirs is about to reopen the claim, which amounts to no less than 31,000,000,000 fr., or about £1,240,000,000 sterling.

A local paper learns that the *status quo* of the Madras Government officers in the Fort will not be disturbed in favour of the proposed Military Hospital until a separate building at Chepauk has been erected for the accommodation of the offices now occupying the Secretariat building.

A joint committee of imperial and local officials at Hyderabad has been instructed to report upon the pollution of the Hoossain Saugor tank and its feeders, and the best method of preventing the water from becoming contaminated by sewage and other objectionable matter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 25.

The punishment inflicted upon the insubordinate guardsmen is generally admitted to be severe, but so was the offence, and the only part of the sentence that meets with disapproval from the public is the imprisonment of certain representatives of the men *pour encourager les autres*. The Radical Press, or rather a section of it, has taken up warmly the case of the men selected in a somewhat haphazard manner to be made examples of, and petitions to her Majesty praying her to exercise her prerogative are being numerously signed. The decision come to by the military authorities to banish, as it is called, the battalion had been hinted at, but was not actually expected. At first the rumour was that men were to be sent to the Cape, but according to Mr. Stanhope there never was any intention of despatching them to South Africa. Perhaps it was thought that they would be too comfortable there. Bermuda certainly cannot have many attractions for soldiers accustomed to England, and must be additionally dull to men previously quartered in London. It is said that the officers feel the banishment more than the men, and this is not unnatural, considering who the former are and the pleasant life they lead here. It must have been an additional pang to them to be ordered off at a day or two's notice in the midst of the London season and just before Goodwood. Without exaggeration it may be said that the departure of the second battalion of the finest regiment in the British Army has cast a gloom over a not inconsiderable section of society, but that is trifling compared to the "weeping women" referred to in the debate on Supply two days ago. Mr. Stanhope professed sympathy with these poor creatures, and commended them to the care of the charitably disposed. Up to the present I have heard of no attempts being made to deal with the cases of hardship that must necessarily arise when a regiment goes abroad. All accounts of the appearance of the men on the morning they quitted London show that in spite of all the tales we have heard about their being glad to go away they left with heavy hearts, but their behaviour was so excellent as to encourage the hope that they may be recalled before long.

Enough, perhaps, too much has been said and written about the retribution that has overtaken the Grenadiers, and there is a danger that the cause from which the revolt sprang may not receive adequate attention. The late Colonel, who has been put upon half-pay, may or may out have worked the men too hard, but it is admitted that there are permanent defects in the organization of the household regiments that require to be remedied. For instance, it is alleged with some appearance of truth that the officers are not in touch with their men, as is the case in most of the line regiments, and one reason, possibly the principal reason, is that the officers do not live in barracks. Mr. Stanhope hopes that this particular drawback may be removed, at least so far as the unmarried officers are concerned. Mr. Hanbury's remarks reflecting on the officers of the Guards have excited a great deal of interest in military circles. If duelling were still prevalent in this country the Conservative member for Preston would before this have been challenged to mortal combat. As it is he has been castigated in a not unbecoming manner by one of his colleagues, a former Guardsman, and contemptuously invited to "confine himself to the *role* of a critic of contracts, and not to criticize either the code of honour or of duty which characterized the officers of the Brigade of Guards." Mr. Hanbury's charge was not a pleasant one to bring against a body of men holding her Majesty's commission. After remarking that the lesson recently learnt showed that the "privilege of the Guards" should be done away, he referred to the strong opinion that the officers out of touch with the rank and file. "Why he had himself noticed officers of the Guards going into Wellington Barracks; he had seen them saluted by the men and taking no notice of the salute. That made him indignant." But the tables have been turned upon Mr. Hanbury in a somewhat comical manner. Colonel Kenyon-Slaney greatly amused the House by an observation he made. "I am informed," said the gallant Colonel, "that the hon. gentleman himself left this House last night without returning the salute of certain policemen. Would it not be monstrous to say that he had, therefore, been guilty of conduct unbecoming a legislator and a gentleman?"

Is Lord Randolph Churchill really "popping up" again? The dinner given to him the other evening at the Conservative Club, and the studiously politic tone of his remarks, have strengthened the belief that he is really desirous of resuming an official position in the Tory party. He has not overcome the distrust created in the minds of sober Conservatives by his gyrations, but even those who disapprove most strongly of some of his doings since he broke with the Marquis of Salisbury would not be sorry to see a reconciliation, for the sufficient reason mentioned by one of Lord Randolph's entertainers. They see that it might be very inconvenient if a general election were to come about while the most popular of Conservative platform orators is still a free lance. Hence these efforts to produce a *rapprochement*. Whether they will succeed or not depends mainly upon two things. First, Lord Salisbury's wishes, and, secondly, the position to be assigned to Lord Randolph in the event of his returning to the Ministry. It is obvious that that without a very considerable change in the constitution of the Government almost amounting to a remodelling of the entire administration he could not revert to the leadership of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Heligoland Bill has come as a genuine surprise, and its effect on a not altogether insignificant portion of his own followers may be compared to his attitude with regard to the Royal grants.

Viscount Cross, I hear, is pressing his colleagues to pass his Indian Councils Bills by hook or by crook this Session, but the fate of the measure still seems uncertain. A fresh impediment has appeared owing to the action of two hon. gentlemen prominently identified with the Congress movement, Messrs. Walter M'Laren and John Ellis, who have given notice of their intention to move that the Bill be "read a second time upon this day three months." They, I understand, attempt to justify the adoption of so uncompromising an attitude on the ground that so many members have left town, and that it will be impossible to thoroughly discuss the measure. Their amendments would not come on until those of Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Maclean, Sir William Plowden, and Sir Roper Lethbridge have been disposed of, and they open up the possibility of a further protracted debate. Mr. Bradlaugh's private opinion is said to be that the Government will be obliged to drop the Bill. Although he has managed to convey the impression even to the clever gentlemen who sit up aloft that he is anxious that the Secretary of State's legislative proposals should not be deferred, he is of course strongly opposed to proceeding with the measure this year, and will later raise his voice against taking the second reading during the present sittings. The Bill is to be put down for next Thursday. Mr. Bradlaugh tried hard last night to induce Mr. W. H. Smith to promise that if it does not come on then, it will be sacrificed. The First Lord of the Treasury would not give such an assurance. In the event of the Bill being crowded out by other business, the second reading, he said would be again postponed.

The somewhat uneasy rumours that are prevalent in Anglo-Indian circles regarding our present relations with the Ameer Abdur Rahman doubtless prompted the question which the junior member for Northampton put to the Under-Secretary a few evenings ago. Mr. Bradlaugh asked Sir John Gorst whether any and what communication has been recently addressed by the Viceroy to the Afghan ruler relating to the treatment of some of his subjects; what reply has been received from that potentate, and whether the papers would be laid upon the table. Some of the London journals, not knowing what is behind the scenes, ignored both question and answer. The latter was as follows:—"Yes, Sir," replied Sir John Gorst; "certain communications have taken place; but it would not be to the public interest to produce them." Mr. Bradlaugh it is reported intends to make another effort to obtain the papers, but the India Office, it is thought, will not give way beyond perhaps saying that the documents may be seen privately by that gentleman.

I hear that the decision of the representatives of the Uncovenanted Services not to offer further evidence before the Select Committee was unanimously arrived at, and those who have attended the inquiry will all agree in thinking that the course adopted is a wise one. The expectation that the investigation, so far as the taking of evidence is concerned, would be finished yesterday was not quite realised. After Mr. T. Hesketh Biggs (who arrived from India the previous day) had been examined, Mr. Greig, the agent of the Civil Engineers' Association, gave evidence. He was followed by Mr. Henry Waterfield, Secretary of the Financial Department, India Office, whose cross-examination had not finished when the hour for adjournment came round. I understand that Mr. J. S. Heyman has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Select Committee, disassociating the Association and the general body of the European Uncovenanted officials from certain remarks made by Mr. Greig, reflecting on successive Secretaries of State. The result of the inquiry should be known long before this letter reaches India. It is understood that the report will be practically decided upon at a special sitting to be held next Monday. There is a rumour that the Select Committee are equally divided on the main questions, but I believe the estimate is merely founded on guess-work. The members who, judging by the tone of their questions, seem to be most in sympathy with the claims of the Uncovenanted officials are, besides Mr. King and Mr. MacNeill, Viscount Baring, Mr. Howorth, and Mr. Pease.

The Quarterly Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, published to-day, contains a report of the anniversary meeting recently held in London. Sir Thomas Wade, the retiring president, was able to report that the condition of the Society, although not triumphantly prosperous, is exceedingly healthy. The number of members, 441, was the largest since the foundation of the Society, and the income exceeded the expenditure by £50. With regard to the difference of opinion between Orientalists as to the place where the next Oriental Congress should be held, Sir Thomas Wade said:—"As president of this Society, I have been invited to declare myself in favour of one or other of these proposals, and to say to which of the two Congresses it would be most agreeable to this Society to send delegates, as on former occasions. I have not, however, conceived that our Society need concern itself with endeavouring to decide which of the rival parties if either is in the wrong. Our Society has other aims than this. We are instituted for the purpose of investigating the arts, the history, and the literature of Asia; and of facilitating intercourse with Eastern peoples by an accurate interpretation of their customs, their feelings, and their beliefs, and I would strongly recommend that, unless deterred by expense or other cause, wherever an Oriental Congress is held the Society be represented by its delegates. Our business is Orientalism, and certainly not the quarrels, well-grounded or otherwise, of other Oriental Societies." The Earl of Northbrook, who was unanimously appointed president in the place of Sir Thomas Wade, modestly pleaded his unfitness for the post, but promised to do his best to advance the interests and aims of the Society. The veteran Sir Henry Rawlinson congratulated the Council on having invited Lord Northbrook to undertake the direction of their affairs. "Lord Northbrook, although he may not be a profound scholar, is," said Sir Henry, "yet interested, heart and soul, in the East and Orientalism, and I can assure him that he will receive from the Council the most hearty co-operation and support." Sir Henry Rawlinson further made a much-needed appeal to his fellow-members to try to throw off a little of the lassitude which seems to have fallen upon the Society. Mr. Howorth, M.P., frankly remarked that the Society cannot be compared with foreign societies, in the amount and quality of its work. It is rather humiliating that England, which has such a great stake in Asia, should be beaten by countries with not a hundredth part of her interests in the East. Mr. Howorth, whose authority in a matter of this sort no one will question, goes so far as to declare that the cause of Oriental study will die out in this country, unless the amount of Oriental translation is very materially increased. The historian of the Mongols mentioned an interesting fact in support of his contention that is worth reproducing here:—"I spent last night," he said, "with my friend, General Sir Alexander Cunningham, and he showed me his collection of gems and coins with so-called Scythic inscriptions upon them. Of the inscriptions upon those coins and gems not one single letter can be read—a fact which seems to me to constitute a perpetual reproach to us and to the progress which has been made since the time when Prinsep succeeded in deciphering so many Indian inscriptions. Here are a series of monuments covering one of the darkest and obscurest periods of Asiatic history—the period preceding the Arab conquests on the Oxus. Yet they are not available for study, because no one has yet attempted to master their alphabets, or even—and this is still more astonishing—publish them." Here is a chance for Lord Northbrook to distinguish himself. If by a reconstitution of the Oriental Translation Fund he can put Englishmen "on a level with the Germans and the French," he will more than have justified his selection to be the successor of Henry Yule and other distinguished scholars.

The remarkable success of the native candidates in the recent competition for the Indian Civil Service is not to pass without recognition in this country. The Northbrook Club, which I am happy to say is once more enjoying the blessings of peace, entertains the five winners (Satis Chandra Mookerjee, Aravinda Acroyd Ghose, Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, Mohammud Yusuf, and Manmohun Ghose) at a House dinner next Wednesday. Mr. M. Shafi who has lately gained a scholarship at the Middle Temple, will be the guest of the Club on the same occasion. The Earl of Northbrook is taking a strong personal interest in the affair and will take the chair. In my last letter I led your readers to expect a happy termination of what is known as the "twopenny halfpenny Parsee" incident. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's frank apology was wisely accepted by Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Readymoney, who has also withdrawn his resignation. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of the matter, though some well-wishers of the Club think that fresh causes of disagreement will always be possible until a radical change in the management takes place. I hear that your late Governor is entitled to some credit for the settlement of the unfortunate differences between the Political Aide-de-Camp and your townsman; and this was only right, for Lord Reay was unconsciously the cause of the unpleasantness. As several different versions of its origin are current, it may be as well to say exactly what it was. The whole difficulty arose out of a request made by Mr. Cowasjee that he might, at the banquet given to Lord Reay, occupy a seat next to his guest, Prince Malcom Khan, the ex-Ambassador of the Shah of Persia! This may seem a trivial thing, but it is such trivialities that do infinite mischief in institutions like the Northbrook Club. Let us hope that the lesson will not be thrown away on the parties concerned.

The Madras Harbour Trust authorities have sanctioned the payment of gratuities in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Leave Code to each of the servants hitherto employed at the Biden Home, and whose services have now been dispensed with in consequence of the transfer of the buildings to the Harbour Trust.

The Bengal resolution on the inland emigration report mentions a slight increase last year in the number of contractors' coolies, and the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that there has been a reaction among importers of labourers in favour of increased control by Government. Sirdari coolies declined in number, owing, the resolution says, to the exceptional facilities afforded by the system of Assam contracts. Free emigrants represented 44,401 out of a total of 57,058, and of that number all, except 780, entered into contracts at Dhubri. The resolution notices that the opinions expressed on the working of Act I. of 1889 are all favourable. There is still heavy mortality on the railway route, which indicates the necessity of increased precautions. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"The general working of Act I. of 1882 has to be separately reviewed during the current year, under the orders of the Secretary of State, and therefore it is unnecessary to comment on this subject at present."

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 9.

Everything comes to him who can wait, as the proverb says, even including fine weather at Poona in this year of grace 1890. Certainly we had to do a fair amount of waiting in this particular instance; and it would perhaps be a little rash to congratulate ourselves upon having anything like settled weather just yet. But there has been undoubtedly a very great improvement this week over anything that we have been treated to since the beginning of the monsoon. The sun has condescended for several hours at a time to remind us that he is still in existence, and waterproofs have not this week been an indispensable paraphernalia during a walk or drive. Very beautiful it is in Poona now when the sun does shine. Foliage and flowers are at their very best, and the grass as green as any that old England can show.

The week's proceedings opened with the second day of the Belgaum cricket match. The visitors did nothing in particular to redeem their bad fortune of the first day; and in their two innings they only succeeded in putting together 140 runs, while Poona made 132 in the first innings, and put the finishing touch to their achievement by making 9 runs without losing a wicket in the second. Then as time was available and the weather propitious a single innings match was arranged; but in this contest also the fates were against the foreign team. Belgaum failed to score more than 60, while Poona got up to 191 with scores of 60 by Captain Cox and 55 by Croly. However if the cricketers of the Deccan were tempted to give themselves any airs, over their performances on this occasion it must be confessed that the stiffening has since been pretty freely knocked out of them by the Parsees on their visit to Bombay. On the same day as the Belgaum match there was a garden party on a large scale at Magdala House. The whole of Poona seemed to be there, mostly in ordinary mufti as far as the male sex was concerned, though one gallant officer had got them all on in the way of uniform, and one frock-coat and tall hat put in an appearance to confer respectability on the rest. There was only one shower in the course of the afternoon, so all the last sweet things in dresses and hats could be exhibited most of the time without any fear of damage from the weather. Very nice they looked, too, and no wonder, considering the figures and faces which were there to show them off. A little search was rewarded by the discovery of charmingly-sequestered nooks in the grounds where sweet nothings could be whispered, and thrilling confidences interchanged, with little fear of interruption. The local paper adopted a very simple plan of chronicling all the guests who were present. This consisted in printing a list of those who had been invited; and amongst other names figured "the members of the Club of Western India." Were they really all there? What a job the honorary secretary must have had to marshall them all in order and see that none of his flock were absent.

The only other social function this week of any importance was the dance at the Gymkhana on Wednesday. The Worcester Band is now a recognised feature on these occasions, and though some people who must have something hypercritical to say, find fault with the time, the general verdict is that the music is delightful to dance to. Anyhow, we have a charming selection of waltzes, for much as we may like many of the good old tunes, yet novelty is generally admitted to have a certain amount of charm. Wednesday's dance was one of the very best, though there might, considering the time of year, have been a few more people. There were some new faces however, and some charming dresses, one especially noticeable being quite a "field of the cloth of gold." The fair owner thereof generally wears the most stylish gown in the room, and it is sad that Poona will soon lose her presence. But the best of friends must part. It is wonderful how well these dances are done, considering that the charge including refreshments, is only one rupee eight annas. There is really as much enjoyment to be had as at a ball which costs thousands of silver rupees. By the bye, at none of the balls this year have the names of the dance-music been printed on the programmes. This is rather a pity, for one likes to learn the names of new tunes, and in the case of old and well-known ones it is pleasant to reserve the dances with the best tunes for one's favourite partners.

The votaries of the chase have had two fairly enjoyable runs with the fox-hounds this week. On Monday the meet was at Bakri Hill, and the line of country selected was over the hills by the towers of silence, and so on to the Katruj Tank below the Ghats. The going is perhaps rather worse than anywhere else round Poona, there being incessant climbing up and down hills as steep as the roof of a house, with an unlimited amount of rocks and boulders to make the scenery complete, with intervals of good solid mud. The hounds for a time had a slight difference of opinion as to which way they should go, and divided into two packs, some of the riders following one and some the other. However, before the final attack was delivered upon the retreating enemy the two forces united; and after a spirited finish they killed a jack near the tank, and the spoils of the chase were distributed in orthodox fashion to the ladies. On Thursday, the meet was in quite a different direction, at Kirkee Station; and Ganesh Khind sent a distinguished contingent to take part in the day's sport. After making their way to Dapuri Bridge on the Bombay Road, the hounds got to work in the direction of the Sisters, and there was a very pretty run over a piece of country that is about as good as the scene of Monday's run was bad. It must be confessed that hunting in the Deccan would strike riders from the "Shires" as just a little odd. However, we must be thankful for small mercies; and if we have not all the advantages that fall to the lot of people at home, we at all events in Poona have the knack of getting the utmost enjoyment out of everything that comes to hand.

Who was it that said that if a man did not play whist when he was young, he would lay up for himself a miserable old age? Whoever the author of the remark may have been, the moral seems to be pretty well taken to heart in Poona. Rows of whist tables are to be seen round the verandah of the Gymkhana evening after evening; and a branch of the bar has had to be planted in that quarter of the world, lest any should be stricken with thirst and fall out by the way. It may be noted that the whist scores are kept in a very business like way at the Gymkhana, and the lesson might be taken to heart at another institution not a hundred miles away. At tennis the ladies' and gentlemen's tournament has come to an end, and the prize gone to the heads of the Agricultural Department. The single tournament for the members of the sterner sex is nearly finished. The Judge has been beaten, but the Assistant Collector has survived to contest the last game. The golf-players with their scarlet coats are to the fore in the mornings now, and may frequently be seen beyond the polo-ground, wandering about, followed by a boy armed with an extensive collection of fearfully and wonderfully made weapons. As regards the drama, Bluebeard is not to be the only show, as a rival company has another style of piece in more or less active preparation; but it is not to be put on the boards till pretty late in this season; and there is nothing to go on with meanwhile. Amongst future events the Club ball is to be on the 15th of September, a good deal earlier than usual; and the Flower Show is fixed for the 11th of next month. A great inconvenience, which was severely felt by people going to the river, caused by the temporary blocking up of the Bund Road for the erection of a bridge over what was the railway level-crossing is now no longer felt, as the bridge has at last been opened. The works for bringing the Southern Mahratta line into the G. I. P. Station are in fairly rapid progress.

On Thursday there was rather a novel performance at Kirkee in the shape of a polo competition. Several of the competitors failed to put in an appearance, and there was not time to get through the whole programme. Among the items on the card was to hit a polo ball from one end of the ground to a goal on the opposite side; to hit a ball through a goal at a distance of 60 yards, and ball through a goal at a distance of 60 yards, and to take a ball round a certain course in the quickest time. The capriciousness of fortune was conspicuously illustrated by the events of the day. However, the idea of the competition was decidedly a good one.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

(*Continued.*)

Play in this match was resumed on Saturday morning, the score standing at 205 for 8 wickets, when the two Bombay not-outs, Mr. Pogson, 30, and Mr. Nicholson 2, went out to continue their innings. The score was raised to 223 before the last wicket fell, and Mr. Pogson carried out his bat for a capital 38 not-out, including three fours, and chanceless but for one on-drive, which might have been held. We regret to hear that this is Mr. Pogson's last appearance for the Gymkhana, and we congratulate him on its having been such a successful one; he has played in all the matches, up to date, this season, and has been invaluable, not only as a steady bat and good change bowler, but as one of the neatest and surest fields in the Eleven; and may he do as good service to the State of Baroda, to which he returns to-morrow.

The Poona team went in again, 151 runs to the bad, and their second venture was even less successful than their first. Mr. Steel was bowling his very best, and his analysis of 7 wickets for 28 runs is his best performance this year—and a first-rate one too. He kept an excellent length throughout, and got a great deal of leg-work on to the ball; the usual tactics employed to score off him, by stepping in front of the wicket and pulling him round to leg, were not successful on this occasion, as he obtained two l-b-ws. He has, including this match, captured 64 wickets this season already, and at a cost of 528 runs, which gives him the excellent average of 8·25 per wicket. The Poona captain, Major Von Donop, was the only one, to get into double figures, and the only one to offer any resistance to Mr. Steel. The gallant Major's 24 was a very plucky attempt to pull the single-innings defeat out of the fire, as he went in fifth wicket and was last out, but his companions all failed him, and on the stroke of the tiffin-bell, at 1-30, Bombay had won the match by an innings and 91 runs. The home team deserve every credit for their success, and the all-round form they displayed, in bowling as well as batting, and we wish them similar success in their return match on the faster wickets of the Poona ground, on the 12th and 13th of next month.

We were sorry to see a considerable amount of animus shown yesterday to the success of the Bombay Eleven by the Parsee crowd of spectators, and, in particular, that section of it whose chairs are always posted under the Victoria Hotel. In the Parsee tent and by the members of the Parsee Eleven especially, the play of the Gymkhana in all their matches is always as keenly criticized and as fairly and unprejudicially applauded as it is in the Gymkhana tent itself, and we think Mr. Patel and his brother sportsmen might use as much of their influence as possible, to prevent such disgraceful and unsportsmanlike hissing as came from the opposite side of the ground yesterday. The win of the home team was clearly not a popular one, and presumably because the Parsee Eleven were only able to make a draw of their match against Poona. But any cricketer can see at once from the scores, that a third day's play would have given a victory to the Parsees by even possibly a larger balance than an innings and 91 runs. So, in any case, the ill-feeling shown was uncalled for, and simply showed a childish ignorance of the game in a nation that professes to know something about it, and whose keenness in anything connected with the game is undoubtedly one of their most striking characteristics during the last few years. But to go further and show a personal ill-feeling to individual members of the Bombay team, by loud and prolonged hissing, is nothing more, or less than very bad form, and, if continued, the Gymkhana will have nothing for it but to give up their annual matches with the Parsees, and attempt to enclose their ground in some way against such spectators. All pleasure is taken out of cricket by such conduct as this, and we do earnestly hope that the Parsee Eleven will use their influence among the various clubs they represent to prevent such a scene as yesterday's recurring again.

The Parsee team play their return match against Poona, at Poona, on Friday and Saturday next. A pick-up game, under the Civil *vs.* Military title, was played on Saturday afternoon, to finish up the day's play; but rain prevented more than one innings, the Military scoring 80.

On Saturday night the Bombay Gymkhana entertained the Poona Eleven at a dinner in Messrs. Green and Read's Rooms, at the Apollo Bunder, Col. Merriman, R.E., taking the chair. The usual speeches and toasts were made, and the proceedings terminated at mid-night.

The full score and analysis of the match under notice is subjoined, as also the results of the Gymkhana cricket season up to date:—

POONA.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr. Croly, b Clark	0	c Nicholson, b Clark	8
Mr. F. Wilson, c Carnegie, b Steel	2	l-b-w b Steel	7
Capt. Cox, b Clark	14	b Clark	0
Capt. Thomas, b Clark	4	st Nicholson, b Steel	0
Mr. H. E. Stockdale, c Nicholson, b Clark	10	c Steel, b Pogson	5
Major Von Donop, b Steel	13	b Steel	24
Mr. H. F. Taylor, not out	17	l-b-w b Steel	4
Mr. F. Young, st Nicholson, b Steel	4	c and b Steel	0
Dr. Barnes, run out	2	c Bentinck, b Steel	1
Mr. T. R. Phillips, c Carnegie, b Steel	1	c Nicholson, b Steel	5
Mr. C. Leslie, b Clark	1	not out	3
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	72	Total	60

(Fall of the Wickets.)

1st Innings.

1-0 2-6 3-13 4-20 5-44 6-48 7-52 8-58 9-63 10-72.

2nd Innings.

1-13 2-15 3-15 4-21 5-27 6-27 7-28 8-30 9-53 10-60.

BOMBAY.

Mr. E. E. Steel, c Leslie, b Stockdale	0
Mr. J. H. Twiss, c Young, b Stockdale	52
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, c Young, b Stockdale	49
Mr. F. A. Prevost, b Leslie	0
Mr. R. J. Bentinck, b Stockdale	15
Mr. A. E. Barton, st Young, b Leslie	17
Mr. C. G. Carnegy, c Wilson, b Stockdale	19
Mr. H. Pogson, not out	38
Capt. L. L. Steele, c Young, b Stockdale	17
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, c Croly, b Leslie	7
Mr. F. Clark, c Wilson, b Leslie	3
Extras	15
Total	223

(Fall of the Wickets.)

1-0 2-61 3-64 4-101 5-124 6-148 7-148 8-201 9-216 10-223

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	125	38	7

THE LATE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY'S WILL.

We published in March last the principal bequests made by the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy by his last will and testament. The will, which is dated the 27th January, 1888, appoints Messrs. A. V. Frere, Nansjee Morojee, and Nurrotumdas Vanarsey to be the executors and trustees of the estate, which is estimated to be of the value of about forty lakhs of rupees; and in the event of the death, or absence, or refusal, or incapacity to act of any of them, Messrs. F. Y. Smith, F. A. Little, Nanu Narayen Kothare, and Hormusjee Dadabhoy are appointed to fill the vacancy, provided always that not more than three executors and trustees shall be entitled to commission for the execution of the trusts, which is fixed for each executor at a sum equal to half a rupee per cent. on the gross amount or value of the immoveable and moveable property, ancestral or self-acquired, which may come to their hands, such sum is to be paid out of the residuary estate, and to be independent of legal and other expenses which the executors may incur. The executors are at liberty to charge their proper charges for all work done by them as solicitors or in any capacity other than that of executors or trustees. They are directed to take charge, on the testator's death, of all property of every description, both ancestral and self-acquired, and to retain possession of it until it has been finally decided, in the suit brought by his son, Jugmohundas, in the Bombay High Court, as to how much of the property is ancestral and what is self-acquired, after which they are to deal with it in the manner directed. With regard to the decree in the High Court suit, made on the 30th July, 1885, by which the four decided that certain portion of the property claimed in the suit as ancestral property was ancestral property, and decreed a partition thereof, and the matter was referred to the commissioners to take an account of such ancestral property, with its accumulations and accretions, the executors are instructed to carry on all proceedings before the commissioner, or appeal from his decision and report as to them shall seem expedient in the interests of the testator's separate estate. Upon the final order for partition being made in the suit, the executors are to make over to Jugmohandas his fourth share in the property determined to be ancestral; and to distribute the rest and residue of the ancestral property, including the testator's one-fourth share, for the benefit of his sons Tribhowundas and Purshotumdas, and their issues, according to Hindu Law, or to make over the same undivided to them as co-parceners. The Girgaum property is given to Tribhowundas, and the Malabar Hill and Poona properties to Purshotumdas. All jewels and ornaments, silver plate, and plated articles, and all other moveable property, including carriages and horses, are to be divided in equal shares between Tribhowundas and Purshotumdas twelve months after the testator's death. In the event of any dispute, the property is to be put up for auction sale between the two sons. Directly after the testator's death, the executors are instructed to build, opposite the sanitarium founded by the testator at Walkeshwar, a dispensary at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000, and to set aside two sums of Rs. 30,000 each and to invest them in Government paper; out of the income of which, furniture and appliances, medicines, and gratuitous medical advice are to be provided at the dispensary. Government paper of the value of Rs. 20,000 is to be made over to Government upon trust for the better maintenance of the Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy Guzeratee Girls' School at Pydhownee, on the same conditions with regard to management as those entered into at the time when the testator made over a like sum for the school during his life-time Rs. 10,000 are to be appropriated for keeping in proper order and maintenance the dharmsalla or sanitarium founded at Walkeshwar by the testator for the benefit of Banias of all castes; and Rs. 5,000 for keeping in repair the temple of Shiva attached to the sanitarium, and for the better worship and ceremonials of the idol therein. Rs. 5,000 are bequeathed to each of the testator's five grand-daughters, four daughters of Tribhowandas, and one daughter of Purshotumdas, to be held upon trust until they respectively attain the age of thirty years. The testator directs the trustees to invest in Government paper all the residue of his property as soon as possible after his death, notwithstanding that the High Court suit shall be pending and that the said residue shall be unascertained. The trustees are directed to devote the whole of that residue to the founding of as many scholarships as possible at the Bombay University, of the following description, and on the following conditions, and to hand over all such residue to the Chancellor and Senate of the Bombay University on their agreeing to such conditions.—(1) Each scholarship to be of the annual value of the interest on Rs. 50,000 4 per cent. Government paper and to be open to competition by all Hindoo graduates of the Bombay University; (2) the interest on each sum of Rs. 50,000 to be paid to the successful candidate for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such candidate in going to England and residing there for the purpose of receiving a technical education; (3) each scholarship to be tenable for the term of not less than three or more than five years as the Senate of the University may direct in each case. All other details in connection with such scholarship to be settled by the University Senate. The scholarships are to be called "the Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy Scholarships."

If the proposed arrangements are completed, as it is expected they would be, on the final settlement of the High Court suit, the gift available for the Bombay University will, it is roughly estimated, be from six to eight lakhs of rupees in value. Such a valuable gift to an Indian university is unprecedented; and was made by Sir Munguldas, it is said, at the suggestion of Sir Raymond West. One of the executors, it is alleged, is desirous of arranging terms with Jugmohundas, with the consent of the University authorities, so as to bring his suit to a speedy end and thus effectuate the provisions of the will sooner than might otherwise be done. The distribution of immoveable property to Tribhowundas and Purshotumdas, under the provisions of the will, has already been peaceably effected by the executors, Messrs. Frere, Nana Morojee, and Narotumdas Vanarsey. Until the final settlement of Jugmohundas's suit, the executors are not in a position to carry out the other provisions of the will; and at present each of the testator's sons is paid an allowance of Rs. 600 a month.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	61	56	63	27	65	71	51	53
August 10, Sunday ...	0	61	0	33	0	57	0	16
Total...	62	17	63	60	66	28	51	69
Total of corresponding date last year	57	50	62	44	61	20	54	18
Do. in 1888	48	56	42	16	47	24	45	64

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

CHOLERA has broken out in the Madras Penitentiary, and two cases have occurred, one of which has proved fatal. The deportation of a batch of old offenders from this prison to the cellular jail at Tanjore has been postponed for fear of the men carrying away the disease with them.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*:—Two lady-doctors are likely to come out from England at at the beginning of next season, under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. One lady will proceed to the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore to relieve Dr. Bielby, who has been granted a year's sick leave. The second will be posted to Rangoon in succession to Dr. Cote, who is shortly resigning her appointment.

AT the late Manchester Assizes a libel action was brought by the Tichborne Claimant against the printers and proprietors of *Illustrated Bits*. The alleged libel was contained in comments upon the plaintiff's candidature for Stoke. The defendants contended that the article complained of was true, except that the plaintiff was described as a convicted felon instead of a misdemeanant. The plaintiff, in cross-examination, insisted, despite his conviction for perjury in 1872, that his name was Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, and said that the jury which convicted him was packed. A verdict was given for the defendants, the foreman adding that there had been no libel.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' *vs.* Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE football match played off on the Cooperage, on Saturday evening, was the first of its kind this season, according to the Association rules, and the struggle between the representative teams of the Rovers'—(light blue and white stripes)—and the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Clubs—(dark blue with red Maltese cross)—was stoutly contested. The event, no doubt, would have attracted a larger field of spectators, if Jupiter Pluvius had held off! Before play commenced a sharp shower made the ground very sticky, and many were the hard and heavy falls experienced from the slippery nature of the turf. The Y. M. C. A. captain, winning the spin of the coin, selected the south goal, while the Rovers' opened proceedings with the kick off from the opposite end. Owing to a steady westerly breeze the ball was mainly driven to the eastern portion of the ground. At the commencement of play it was brought into middle ground, where it was dribbed about for a short time between the opposing half-backs. The contest becoming keener, the ball was worked by the dark blues well into their opponents' quarters by some dexterous passing; but the Rovers' closing in round their posts offered a stubborn resistance and managed to send the ball to Lauder, their right wing, who drove it out of immediate danger. But the Y. M. C. A. half-backs, supported by their captain, who made some capital runs, removed the attack, and took play in dangerous proximity to their adversaries' posts. Mr. E. Waller, as back, having secured the ball, made it over with a dexterous pass to Joyce, who shot it through the posts, about fifteen minutes after the start. After the first goal had been scored to the credit of the Y. M. C. A. team, the light blues showed up somewhat, but they were exceedingly weak in backing. Although their right wings played with some dash, and made a few very goods runs, which carried the ball on more than one occasion into the very mouth of the goal. The captain of the light blues played a capital game, while Mr. Brown, as left wing, was much admired for his passing. A persistent attack was maintained by the Y. M. C. A. men on their opponents' quarters, and it appeared as if the light blues were unable to withstand their continual rushes. Mr. McCarthy, having got on the ball from a "throw in," drove it about half an hour after the first goal into the light blues' ground, and after a slight scrimmage about the posts registered a second goal. Shortly before half time was called the ball burst to a good round kick, but the game was not in any way interrupted, as another was immediately produced. After the call of half time play was resumed with an exhibition of some brilliant dashes on the part of the Rovers,' who stormed their opponents' lines with repeated attacks, though two of their inroads were successfully repelled, yet Brown, the left wing, had a shot at the dark blues' goal, which, as ill-luck would have it, rebounded into the field from off their posts. The Rovers' claimed this as a goal, since, as they alleged, the ball was prevented from passing through the poles in coming in contact with a small boy who happened to be leaning against one of them. On the point of dispute being put to the referee, it was decided against the Rovers'. The captain of the Y. M. C. A. team then dribbled the ball down the whole length of the ground, and kicked it under the cross-bar. The playing of Messrs. Nash and Miles was greatly admired, the former of whom made some very pretty runs. At the call of "time," the Y. M. C. A. Club were left masters of the field, with three goals to *nil*. During the game from start to finish the Y. M. C. A. men maintained a persistent attack against their opponents, the victory being all the more creditable as the Rovers' had amongst their number two international players. The following were the players:—Rovers' Club: McCulloch, goal; Watson and Gordon, backs; Claridge, C. Browne (captain), and Ayre, half-backs; A Browne (centre), Graham, Bowie, (right wing), Lauder, and L. Brown, (left wing), forwards. Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Club: J. Waller, goal; E. Waller, and A. Sharp, backs; T. Nash, P. Fischer, and A. C. Owen, half-backs; J. MacCarthy (centre) captain, H. W. Joyce, T. Potts (left wing), A. Miles, and T. H. Howee (right wing), forwards. Colors: Rovers'—Light blues and white stripes. Athletic—Dark blue, with red Maltese cross.

THE P. W. D. UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ON the 1st July writes a Correspondent the Public Works Department had Royal Engineers, 158; from the Military 25—total 183; C. E.s from Europe, 362; C. E.s from India, 213—total 575 Europeans; C. E.s from India, 68 Natives; European Upper Subs., 343; Native Upper Subs, 325;—total 1,494.

During the first six months of the current year, there were sixty admissions.—23 R. E.s; 1 Military from the Upper Subs; 2 European and 3 Native Engineers apprentices from the Rurki College; also 20 European and 11 Native Upper Subs. From the "classified list," we learn that there were 15 Engineers on "special leave" and 39 "casualties." 20 Engineers and 9 Upper Subordinates are lent to "Railway Companies"; the Bengal-Nagpur having more than one-half of the Engineers. Only two Engineers are "lent" to Foreign State Railways, (Bhownugger-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar). Fifteen Assistant Engineers 2nd grade from the "R. I. E. College" (Cooper's Hill) are under "practical training" in England. Would not "India," where these Engineers are to serve in, be a better place? The "Railways" have 9 special and 10 temporary Engineers employed on over Rs. 250 a month. Only two temporary Engineers are employed in Burma buildings and road branch. A large staff of Engineers and upper subordinates are employed on "Railway Survey" work, amongst these are the "Meanwali-Mari" branch (Mooltan), begun in February, 1890. The "Bikanir Desert" survey was practically begun in last December. Mr. R. W. Roberts, F. C. H. (Cooper's Hill), Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, "North-Western Railway," seems to be the only one that have passed the following vernacular tests:—H.S., H.S.-p, H.S.-pj, H.S.-pt, H.S.-b. H.S.-ben, and H.S.-s; he has about fourteen years' service.

The arrangement of the grades of district superintendents will eventually be as follows:—

		No.			No.
1st	Grade.	4	at present to be absorbed.		
2nd	,,	8	do.	New 1st	4
3rd	,,	10	do.	New 2nd	10
4th	,,	10	do.	New 3rd	10
5th	,,	10	do.	New 4th	10
New 5th	,,	5	do.	To be	13
Total...		47			47

Offg. D. S. P.....2 (Inspectors)
A. D. S. P, 1st grade 4, on Rs. 300.

		No.		
Do.	2nd	,,	4	at present. 4 vacancies.
Total...			8	at present. 12 sanctioned.

Offg. A. S. D. P. 10, on Rs. 200.

Of the sixty-four police officers in the province, fourteen are on leave, or 22 per cent. of the total complement.

Turning to the five fortunate Assistant D. S. P., I find their promotion have been unprecedented. They must have god-fathers who look to their laurels. Berar and the C. P. are less fortunate. What experience could these fortunate 5th grade officiating D. S. P. have? Here are their services in the department:—

1	Entertained	April 1888,	promoted Nov. 1889.
2	,,	July 1888,	do. Jan. 1890.
2	,,	Nov. 1888,	do. Oct. 1889.

I commend the above for the consideration of the "Police Re-organization Committee" at Naini Tal.

A reform in the Village Police, on "Chaukidars," is of the utmost importance too.

THE POLICE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The commission that is now sitting in Naini Tal to enquire into the state of this Department has an herculean task before them. A reform is sadly needed. The "Quarterly Civil List" corrected to 1st July, shows us that the *grades* have already been rectified; but there seems to be a want of forethought in promoting 2nd grade Assistant Superintendents to the "new 5th grade" of D. S. P from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 a month, whose services in the department are *less* than two years? To be in charge of a large district experienced officers are wanted! In one case a remarkable step of promotion has just been made. An *Inspector* of 29 years' service has deservedly been put into the "new 5th grade" of D. S. P.s, but officiating.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE annual open tournaments (singles and doubles) for the above cups will be played at Poona between the 1st and 10th September next. Open to all officers of her Majesty's Military, Naval, and Civil Services and to members of all recognised clubs throughout India. Entries (Rs. 5 per player in each tournament) will be received up to 7 p.m. on Saturday, August 30, by Mr. G. Vidal, C.S., hon. secretary for Lawn-Tennis, Poona Gymkhana.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Commander T. J. Alderton, with the English mails of the 26th July, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surgn-Major Griffiths	Mr W G Snadden
Mr J Buchanan	Mr O W Murden
Mr J Bexfield	Mrs Rubie and daughter
Dr and Mrs A O Fitzgerald	Mr Clough
Mr W Mayberry	Mrs Sharp and 2 children
Mr M Ismail	Mr John Peers
Mr A G Wilkinson	Mr Narani
Mrs Johnstone and infant	Mr Das Gupta
Mr C McLinton	Mr V L Watts
Capt F B Johnstone	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C W W Hope	Capt W Davies
Surgn-Major Jack	Miss Carne
Mr B Egerton	Mr A. Bereeton
Mr W H Cole	Mr D Straight
Mr G V Martin	Mr W Jackson
Mr R S Burns	Mrs Hewitt
Dr H L Ansted	Mr Chubbiass
Mr F E Taylor	Mr and Mrs T B Cass
Mr S M Currie	Mr Silcock
Mr and Mrs Jas Duffus	Mr K S Budhbhati
Mr J Brewer	Mr W Murray
Rev S Hall	Mr T Jones
Capt and Mrs Randolph	Mr Whelan
Mr F W Carne	Mr Smeaton
Lieut Maconochie	Mr Crowder

FROM ADEN.—Capt and Mrs R F McCrea.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Windsor Castle on Friday for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, yesterday laid the memorial stone of the new nave of the historic church of St. Saviour's in Southwark. Subsequently the Prince laid the first stone of the new South London Ophthalmic Hospital for Southwark.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Settled Land Bill passed through Committee, an amendment proposed by Lord Faversham being carried by a majority of one vote. On Tuesday the Sheriffs' (Assizes Expenses) Bill was passed through Committee. Last night the Archbishop of Canterbury asked for information concerning the new regulations as to mixed marriages in Malta; Lord Knutsford said the law officers of the Crown would be consulted.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Irish Estimates again occupied the attention of the House in Committee of Supply for the greater part of the sitting. Many subjects were discussed at length and with warmth, but ultimately all the estimates were disposed of. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the manner in which the amounts set free by the abandonment of the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill would be applied. On Tuesday the Census Bills were passed through Committee, a proposal for a religious census being rejected. In Committee of Supply the Army Estimates were taken, and there was considerable discussion on the War Office vote, which was ultimately agreed to. On Wednesday the Post Office vote gave rise to a discussion of the recent strikes, and a motion of blame on the Postmaster-General was rejected by 195 to 111. Last night on the motion for the second reading of the Anglo-German Agreement Bill, Mr. Gladstone, while approving the arrangement, declined to take any part in sanctioning by legislation treaties which should be effected on the responsibility of Ministers. The same view was enforced by several members of the Opposition, and after a long discussion the debate was adjourned.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday.

POLITICAL.

Lord R. Churchill was entertained by the members of the Conservative Club of London on Wednesday, and in his speech he referred to the remarkable strength of the Conservative cause in the great cities and towns of England.

A deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society had an interview on Tuesday with Lord Salisbury respecting the Government of the Oil River District of West Africa. Lord Salisbury explained the difficulty of suppressing the liquor traffic without the assent of other Powers.

GENERAL.

The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards paraded at Wellington Barracks on Monday, when the Duke of Cambridge spoke warmly of the disgrace they had brought on themselves by their recent insubordination. The battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Eaton, in place of Col. Maitland, who is retired on half-pay, early on Tuesday morning marched to the Victoria Station and proceeded to Chatham, where they embarked on the troopship Tamar for Bermuda.

Five men, the oldest of each company, have been tried by court-martial. Four have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the other to 18 months' imprisonment.

The shooting at Bisley for the Queen's Prize terminated on Tuesday, and Sergeant Bates, of the 1st Warwick Volunteers, was declared the winner. The silver medal had been previously won by Private J. Murray, 3d Gordon Highland Volunteers.

Sir Richard Wallace died on Sunday, aged 72, at his residence near Paris.

The deaths are also announced of Sir A. F. Slade, Receiver-General of Inland Revenue; of Miss Lydia Becker, the well-known advocate of women's suffrage; of Mr. F. H. Dickinson, formerly M. P. for West Somerset; and of Mr. David Davies, formerly M. P. for Cardiganshire.

A public discussion on the question of an eight-hours' working day was carried on at St. James's-hall on Wednesday between Mr. Hyndman in support, and Mr. Bradlaugh in opposition.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is reported by Dr. Parke to be convalescent.

The second annual meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on International Arbitration was opened on Tuesday at the Hotel Metropole. Lord Herschell presided, and there was a good attendance of members of foreign legislatures. The proceedings were continued the next day, and concluded with a banquet, at which Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided.

Dhuleep Singh is dangerously ill in Paris. It is stated that he has addressed a petition to the Queen asking for pardon for his misconduct.

IRELAND.

The potato crop in the coast districts of Ireland is believed to be completely destroyed by the excessive wet season. In inland districts, also, there is much disease.

A party of moonlighters was encountered on Friday night near Clare Castle by a police patrol. The men escaped for a time, but three of them, who were indentified, were subsequently arrested.

COLONIAL.

At Washington a portion of the correspondence between the British and the United States Government respecting the Behring Sea Fisheries has been published. Mr. Blaine insists very firmly on the exclusive right of the United States to control those waters.

A legal opinion is stated to have been obtained in London adverse to the French claims in Newfoundland. Captain Sir B. Walker has withdrawn from the seized lobster factory, and will pay damages to the owner.

A German paper says that the people of Heligoland have resolved to send an address of kindly farewell to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the transfer of the island to Germany.

FOREIGN.

A semi-official announcement has been made in Paris that the negotiations between Great Britain and France with respect to Zanzibar and Africa are actively proceeding. It is added that M. Ribot has refused to allow the Egyptian or the Newfoundland questions to be included.

A prolonged debate arose on Monday in the Portuguese House of Peers on the African difficulty with Great Britain. Great dissatisfaction was expressed with the rumoured terms of settlement, but the Foreign Minister said, although negotiations were well advanced, they were not completed, and he could not properly make any statement at present.

The Sultan has sanctioned the appointment of three Bulgarian Bishops to dioceses in Macedonia, for which the Bulgarian Government has expressed his thanks.

M. Stambouloff has submitted to the Porte the terms of an alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria, one condition being the recognition of Prince Ferdinand. It is not expected that the Porte will enter into any formal engagement, but the propositions may be tacitly but practically assented to.

Queen Natalie's appeal to the Servian Synod or the annulment of her divorce from King Milan has been rejected.

A movement for conversion to the Orthodox Greek Church is extending in Armenia, and from one province a memorial has been addressed to the Russian Metropolitan at Erivan, asking that the signatories may be received into that Church.

Disturbances have broken out in Chili, and in Valparaiso there have been riots, attended by loss of life.

OBITUARY.—Sir A. Slade; Sir R. Wallace, K.C.B.; Hon. G. Blaine; General Plantagenet Harrison; Mr. F. H. Dickinson; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan; Mr. D. Davies; Rev. J Kelly; Mr. E. Schuyler; M. Jean Gautherin; Viscountess Dillon; Hon. Mrs. Macdonald; Hon. Mrs Choke; Miss Lydia Becker.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS have just been issued for the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, which will be held in August, 1892. These rules differ in the following important respects from those previously published.

The examination will *commence* on August 1, 1892, instead of the beginning of June. The candidates must be over twenty-one and under twenty-three years of age on April 1, 1892. The old limits were seventeen and nineteen on the previous January 1. An order for admission to the examination will be sent to each candidate on July 18, two months later than hitherto. The open competitive examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.	
French Language and Literature	500	
German ditto, ditto	500	
English ditto, ditto (including special period to be named by the Commissioners)	500	
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500	
Arabic ditto, ditto	500	
English Composition	500	
Greek Language and Literature	750	
Latin ditto, ditto	750	
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900	
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied ..	900	
Natural Science, i. e., any number not exceeding three of the following subjects:—		
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics. (N.B. This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry, or Higher Physics	600	
Higher Chemistry	600	1800
Higher Physics	600	
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
English History	500	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400	
Roman History (ditto, ditto)	400	
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list issued by Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History)	500	
Political Economy and Economic History	500	
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ..	400	
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400	
Roman Law	500	
English Law, viz., Law of Contract—Criminal Law—Law of Evidence and Law of the Constitution	500	
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	500	

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory. A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the examination in the various subjects, will be issued, and notice of its appearance given in the *London Gazette*.

The Civil Service Commissioners will, as hitherto, continue to make such deductions from the marks assigned to candidates in each subject (with the exception of English and Mathematics) as may be deemed necessary in order to secure that "a candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

It is evidently intended to make the examination far stiffer than before. The subjects are more numerous, and the maximum marks obtainable are 12,700, in place of 7,100. Candidates will no longer be at liberty to select a particular period in English History in which to be examined, and the following Notes in the old prospectus are not in the new:—

A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be alloted to the work selected by the candidate. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the period or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied. The examination in mathematics will range from arithmetic, algebra, and elementary geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied mathematics. The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as *may* be expected to be reached by a native of good education.

Instead of *two* years' probation in England, and periodical examinations, the new prospectus reads thus:—

Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*f*):—

	Marks
Compulsory.—	
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code 1882	500
2. The principal Vernacular Language of the province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3. History of British India	300
Optional. [Not more than two of these subjects]:—	
1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Law of Contract, 1872	450
2. Indian and Mohammedan Law	350
3. Sanskrit	400
4. Arabic	400
5. Persain	400
6. Political Economy	400

These subjects may not be offered by any candidate who has offered them at the previous examination.

(*f*) A syllabus, showing the extent of the examination will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

The marks in the final examination will be subject to deductions as in the open competition. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after Dec. 1, 1891. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before May 31, 1892. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than May 1, 1892. Applications to alter the list of subjects named must be received not later than July 5.

Seniority in the Service will be determined by the candidate's position in the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open and Final examinations. Hitherto the Final Examination alone has fixed the seniority. An allowance of £100 (instead of £300) will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the universities or colleges approved by the Secretary of State. Candidates selected under these regulations in 1892, will, in view of the alteration in the limits of age, have seniority over the candidates selected under the previous regulations in 1891.

We are informed that the regulations for the 1891 examinations will be issued in a few days.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIAN OFFICE.—July 24.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

D Kerr, India, 45 Pall-mall
F L Reid, India, 45, Pall-mall
R T Denne, India, 45. Pall-mall
Surgeon-Major J O M MacDonnell, India, East India United Service Club, 16, St James's-square
C Johnston (Cov), India, Ballykilbeg, county Down, Ireland.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surgeon-Major G M Nixon (M B), India, 20 day's furlough This cancels permission, previously given, to return
H F Palin, India, 4 months, M C
C Collingwood, India, 5 days' extraordinary leave and to return
M J Chabral, India, 3 months, M C
F C Barnes, India, 3 months, M C
E Hand, India, one month M C
R Hood, Madras, 7 days' extraordinary leave and to return
Surgeon F C Reeves, Madras, privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 6 months
C F G Lester, Bombay, privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 6 months

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Captain G B Hodgson, B S C, India
Surgeon G W P Dennys, India
G B Prussia, India
F Kilvert, India
H S Olphert, India
R W P King, India
G M S Carter, India
J Sime India
R Thom, Bombay

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J A Little, Bengal S C
Capt T F Biddulph, Bengal S C
Major the MacMahon, Bombay S C
Capt J Therston, D S O, Rifle Brigade

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Col E S Skinner, Madras S C, one year, P A
Major R S Simpson, Bombay S C, 2 months, M C
Captain H S Massy, Bengal S C, 183 days, M C
Colonel V Birch, Bombay
Lieut-Colonel W V Ellis, Bengal S C, 1 month, P A
Captain R V Phillpotts, Rengal R E, 2 months, M C

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut G A A Travers, Bengal R E
Lieut-General B L Gordon, C B, Madras R A
Lieut R F R Formby, Madras S C

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the working of the medical institutions in Calcutta during last year states that whatever form of treatment was adopted in cholera cases, about half the patients died, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the experiments made with the new remedy, *salol*, which has been tried with success by Dr. Nicholson in Patna, were not followed by encouraging results. Cases of enteric fever, it is noted, continue rare in Calcutta, and remittent fever appears to be on the decrease. Dr. Hilson, Inspector-General, gives high praise to the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood in speaking of the indefatigable services rendered by them in the supervision of nurses and in tending the sick. Twelve European and Eurasian nurses passed their examination, two of them with great credit.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT BISLEY.

THE following is the week's record of the principal events at Bisley:—

Friday, 18th ult.—The competition for the St. George's Vase ended in a tie between Capt. Gibbs (Bristol Engineers) and Corpl. Scott (1st Roxburgh and Selkirk). Sergt-Maj. Peddie (Fife Artillery) won the *Daily Telegraph* Cup. The Martins Cupwent to Pte. Chicken (1st Lanark), after a tie with Sergt. Macdonald, of the same regiment.

Saturday, 19th ult.—Corpl. Wellington, Corpl. Fletcher, and Pte. M'Lachlan shot off the tie for the bronze medal, M'Lachlan winning. Capt. Gibbs won the tie for the St. George's Vase, and Sergt. Reid (3rdGordon Highlanders) that for the *Graphic* Cup. The silver medal in the second stage of the Queen's Prize was won by Pte. Murray (3rd V. B. Gordon Highlanders) with a total of 204. He was followed by a 203 (Pte. Taylor, 2nd V.B. North Staffs.), two scores of 202, three of 201, one of 200, five of 199, and six of 198, the lowest score in the 100 being 189. The Prince of Wales's Prize was won by Sergt. Woods (Portsmouth). Five teams competed for the *Standard* Prize, which was gained by the English (847 points), the Canadians being second (677), Jersey, Ireland, and Scotland following. The Belgian Cup was won by the 3rd Lanarkshire; the China Cup prizes went to Lancashire (456), Surrey (456), Renfrew (452), Middlesex (450), Devonshire (443), Lanarkshire (447).

Monday, (21st ult.)—For the National Challenge Trophy, teams of twenty, representing England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, fired seven shots at three distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Scotland proved victorious, the aggregate scores being: Scotland, 1817; England, 1808; Ireland, 1763; Wales, 1758. The lowest of these four aggregates is higher by ten points than the winning score of last year. Capt. Freemantle (1st Bucks) won the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup. In the course of the morning the results in several completed series were ascertained. The Grand Aggregate First Prize, for the man making the highest total of scores in the Queen's First Stage, the Alexandra, Martin's, George's *Graphic*, *Daily Graphic*, and *Daily Telegraph* Cups, was won by Sergt. Fulton (Queen's Westminster), who had the Queen's Prize in 1888, with 341 points. This 341 gives Fulton's battalion the Dominion of Canada Challenge Trophy for the year, with the Gold Cross of the Association, and a £25 prize for himself. The Burroughes and Watts Prize resulted in a tie of "possibles" by Major Rodick (Royal Fusiliers) and Gunner Webster (Bervie Artillery), On shooting off the pair tied again with 14 each; but on taking single shots the major won with a bull, the gunner scoring a magpie. The Gregory first prize was won by Pte. J. Masson, of the Arbroath Battalion.

Tuesday 22nd ult.,—The shooting in the final stage of the Queen's Prize resulted in a win for Sergt. Bates (Birmingham) with 278; Murray (Aberdeen) came second, with 270; and Lyte (Jersey Militia) third with 269. The following are the highest scores:—

Winner of £250, of Gold Medal, and Gold Badge.
Sergeant Bates, 1st Warwick, 92 1st stage, 103 2nd stage Yards.

800 ..... 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 2..... 44
900 ..... 3 5 3 0 5 5 4 0 5 3..... 33 } 77 ... 278

Winner of £60.

J. Murray, Aberdeen, 97 1st stage, 107 2nd stage.

800 ..... 4 5 2 4 3 2 4 0 3 5..... 32
900 ..... 2 3 2 3 3 4 4 5 3 5..... 34 } 66 ... 270

Winner of £40.

Private Lyte, Jersey Militia, 94 1st stage, 103 2nd stage

800 ..... 4 4 3 2 5 3 5 4 3 5..... 38
900 ..... 2 2 5 5 2 4 4 5 5 0..... 34 } 72 ... 269

Winner of £30.

Lieutenant Warren, 1st Middlesex, 96 1st stage, 101 2nd stage.

800 ..... 3 0 5 3 4 4 4 5 3 5..... 38
900 ..... 4 3 4 5 5 2 5 0 3 3..... 34 } 72 ... 269

The Mullen's prize of £100 has been won by a team of the 13th Middlesex. Lance-Corpl. Fletcher (3rd V. B. Hants) has won the Hop Bitters Jubilee Trophy and £25. The winner of the Field Memorial Challenge Cup is Capt. Millner (8th Battalion K. R. R.). Sergt-Major Tucker (R. M. L. I., Portsmouth) has won the Army and Navy Challenge Cup. The Secretary of State for War prize has been carried off by Mr. J. Rigby. M. Meehan (1st Royal Warwick) is the winner of the "Armourers" competition.

Wednesday, 23rd ultimo.—The Kolapore Cup was won by the English team (704) by twenty-eight points, the Canadians being second (674), Guernsey third (652), Jersey fourth (642), and the Cape fifth (639). Oxford gained the Chancellor's Plate with 598, beating Cambridge by one point only. Mr. Braithwaite won the jewel in the second stage of the Albert with 62, and Capt. Gibbs (1st Gloustershire) took the first prize in the Duke of Cambridge series with 63. In the United Services Competition the Volunteers were the victors with 695; the Army score being 690; Royal Marines, 688; Yeomanry, 632; the Navy, 727; and the Militia, 605. The Brinsmead Challenge Shield went to the 2nd West Surrey (18) after a protest lodged against the Royal Marine Artillery (13).

Thursday, 24th ult.—The Elcho Challenge Shield was shot for by teams of eight from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the end Ireland won with a score of 1646, England coming second with 1636, and Scotland last with 1635. The Ashburton Challenge Shield was contended for by teams from the public schools; and was won by Charter-house with a score of 450, Harrow scoring 402, and Bradfield 400. Sergt. Richardson, after a tie with Sergt. Hindley (of Rugby), won the Spencer Cup. The Cadet Corps match was won by Clifton College.

INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

VISCOUNT CROSS distributed the prizes at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, on July 23. A large company of ladies and gentlemen went down by a special train from Waterloo, and there were present, among others, Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir A. Lyall, Sir R. and Lady Pollock, Gen. Sir R. Strachey, Mr. J. A. Godley, Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, V.C., and Lady Olpherts, the Bishop of Ossory and Mrs. Walsh, Lady M'Queen, Gen. Dickens, Mr. Justice Douglas Straight, Gen. and Mrs. Newmarsh, Sir W. G. Davies and Lady Davies

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into and report upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India, arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money, and their leave and pension rules, resumed the inquiry on Tuesday (July 22), Sir John Gorst being again in the chair.

The first witness was Mr. J. W. Chisholm, who, in reply to the chairman, said that he entered the service of the East India Company in August, 1852. He had served under the Indian Government for thirty-seven years. His salary had been Rs. 2,000 per annum. He contended that the present rules caused great hardship to a large number of men in every branch of the Service. On retirement he was entitled (to use the term employed in the despatch itself) to a superannuation pension under the orders of the Court of Directors equal to half his salary—or about £ 15,000 a year. Under rules which were non-existent when he entered the Service, that pension had been materially reduced; and he maintained that whatever rules the Government of India might choose to introduce, they had no right to make their operation retrospective.

Sir Wm. Plowden: What pension would you have got under the rules of 1851?—Witness: It would not have exceed half my salary.

Sir Wm. Plowden: But you would not have got a pension at all unless the Government had consented to give you one.—Witness: If the period of actual service has been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension would not exceed one-half of the salary or authorised allowance. I cannot pretend to interpret that, and that is the actual wording of the minute.

Sir Wm. Plowden: But to obtain that you must have a medical certificate.—Witness: The part that refers to me is this:—"You are authorised to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognised by the present rules who, though not possessed of a medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of a faithful and efficient discharge of his duties during the period of thirty-five years a pension equal to half of any average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service."

Sir. Wm. Plowden: The rules do not absolutely entitle you to take a pension, but they to give the Government power to grant you a pension.—Witness: The actual wording is, "may be permitted to retire." I should not have retired unless I had been permitted; in fact I should not have retired at all if it had not been that my eye-sight was impaired, and I might have been reduced to blindness if I had not retired. Otherwise I should not have given up Rs. 30,000 a year for a pension of Rs. 5,000.

Sir Wm. Plowden: The Government could have dispensed with your services as you were not Covenanted Civilian.—Witness: Well, it is not usual for any Government to dispense with the services of those who have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties.

Mr. King: As an absolute fact you never did except the new rules?—Witness: No.

Mr. King: And according to all the despatches of the Court of Directors you would, as an efficient and faithful servant, have been entitled under the rules of 1831 to half pension?—Witness: That is so.

Mr. H. E. Watson (in reply to the chairman) said that he entered the service of the Government of India in 1864 by nomination. He left England on the promise of an appointment in the Service, and was appointed when he reached India. He was appointed by the Commissioner of Scinde.

The chairman: Can you point out in what particulars your case differs from those which have been laid before the Committee?—Witness: I lost more service than anybody else who has given evidence, I think. I entered the Service at the age of eighteen and therefore I lost four years under the present rules.

The chairman: What functions were you fulfilling between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two?—Witness: For the greater portion of the time I was in administrative and magisterial discharge of a divisional district, performing the same duties as other officers were performing who were counting service for pension.

The chairman: Then what do you say with regard to furlough?—Witness: I was obliged to take furlough on account of my health. I was sent home twice on medical certificate. I remained at home two years and three months. The third time I came home on furlough because I was entitled to furlough, but it was really because I needed a change of climate. I have suffered very serious from liver complaint.

The chairman: How much of your service altogether has never counted for pension?—Witness: I have already lost seven years and three months out of service of twenty-five years. I should submit that my leave on medical certificate which officers are found to take should be allowed to count for pension. It was allowed to count under former rules, and the Government of India have several times recommended that it should be allowed to count again, and the privilege has been granted to some of the departments.

The chairman: You think that the same privilege should be granted to every European member of the Uncovenanted Service?—Witness: Yes—to European domiciled members like myself. I would like to mention the case of another officer. My health failed chiefly from the effects of the climate. In the case of the other officer, Mr. Steele, his illness was owing in a great measure to special exertions of his.

The chairman: Having lost his health through his zeal for the public service, the period when he was at home sick was not counted for pension at all?—Witness: That is so.

Mr. Barbour: Was not that a special case? Is there not power in the officer commanding to deal with a case like Mr. Steele's, and to make recommendations so as to get it out of the routine, as it were?—Witness: No, I think not. Everybody is bound by the rules. I do not think anybody except the Secretary of State can alter them.

The chairman: Was any special application made in this case of Mr. Steele?—Witness: No. I suppose he thought it would be no good. I fancy there are a great many similar cases.

The chairman: Do you know any case in which an officer has lost his health through his public service directly in the discharge of his duty, and who has made application for special treatment which has been refused?—Witness: No, I do not. I fancy officers thought it would be no good, as they were bound by the rules.

Mr. Howorth: Have you yourself ever made any application?—Witness: No, I have made no special application. I have considered myself bound by the rules, you know; but I wish to point out the hardship of the rules in the hope that the Committee will recommend that they may be altered.

Mr. Howorth: Do you think that the rules should be altered, or simply that there should be special dealing with cases of hardship?—Witness: I think all the departments officered by Europeans should have the same privileges.

Mr. Howorth: You do not put forward your case as a normal case?—Witness: I think there are a good many officers in much the same position.

Mr. Howorth: What would you consider reasonable leave?—Witness: I think we should have the same leave as that which is allowed to the Cooper's Hill men, and to other European officers like ourselves. We perform duties quite as important, and even more important.

Mr. Howorth: Is yours the only branch of the service in which Engineers under twenty-two do not count?—Witness: The departments I have mentioned—the Cooper's Hill men, the Post Office, the Geological Survey, and others count before twenty-two, but we do not.

Mr. Howorth: Or the Forest Department?—Witness: The Forest Department men also have had privileges given to them recently with regard to counting before twenty-two. They count from the time they are appointed, and they also count a certain amount of furlough towards pension.

Sir Wm. Plowden: You say you have served in the hottest parts of India. Were you at Sukkur?—Witness: Oh, yes.

Sir Wm. Plowden: I believe a comparison is made between Sukkur and another place? (Laughter.)—Witness: I have heard of it.

Mr. W. R. Fisher (in reply to the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India in the Forest Department in 1869 by competition, in consequence of an advertisement in the *Times*. He was in Assam from 1872 to 1881, and during that period he had to live in the malarious forests. He had had no furlough until the present time. Eventually his health was so broken down by hard work and exposure that he only weighed ten stone, and could not walk a hundred yards, and had to live on milk and soup, and so forth.

The chairman: What leave rules were you under?—Witness: We are under the most favoured rules.

The chairman: Then you, being under the most favourable leave rules, could have taken a sick furlough.—Witness: Yes, but the rate of exchange is so bad that one cannot live on the furlough allowance that one gets. I know of numbers of men who stay on until they are complete wrecks, simply because they cannot afford at the present rate of exchange to take advantage of the furlough rules. A bachelor or a man who has private means can get on very well, but a married man without private means is practically obliged to stay in India. He hardly dare go home unless he is ordered home by the doctor. I would like to go into another detail as to the number of men who went out with me, and who then were knocked up in India from exposure.

The chairman: How do you trace that to the depreciation of the rupee?—Witness: I wish to explain that we should have a better chance of coming home. If we had sterling furlough allowance we should not knock up in this frightful way. The furlough allowance is so bad that the men simply stay out in India and knock up, or else they take the first opportunity of taking employment in the colonies or elsewhere. I remember that Mr. Hutchins, who was out with me in India, retired from the Indian Service, and he is now Conservator of Forests at the Cape at a salary of £500 a year, having given up the whole of his Indian prospects.

The chairman: I really think you need not give evidence of that kind to the Committee. It is quite clear that if the furlough allowance is so bad that men cannot take leave, they will leave such a service where they get the chance.—Witness: All I can say is that out of twelve men who went out with me to India only seven are left. Five are either dead or have left the Service. Of the seven who are left I know that one or two are knocked up, and will take the first opportunity of retiring.

The chairman: Your point is that the furlough pay should be at a higher rate of exchange, in order that men may be able to take furlough when they want it?—Witness: Yes. We want a fixed allowance, so that one can know exactly what one gets, and make arrangements accordingly. If the rate of exchange had remained at 2s. the rupee I should get £600 year, whereas I am now only getting £400 a year.

The chairman: How do you make it £400 a year?—Witness: I have not seen the particulars for this year, but last year the rate of exchange was 1s. 4½d. Then they deduct income-tax.

The chairman: What income-tax was deducted—English or Indian?—Witness: I suppose it was English income-tax. It was really a few shillings over £400. Out of that I had to pay £100 a year towards the pension fund, and with the remainder I had to live and to keep up a home, and to educate my children. My idea is that unless the Government of India get men of private means into the Forest Department, that department will not, and cannot, go on. If the Committee choose, I can give evidence about the importance of the work done by the department in India.

The chairman: There is no doubt, I think, about the excellence of the work done by these gentlemen. The Committee do not require evidence on that point. Besides, the Government could not excuse themselves for paying adequate salaries on the ground that the work was badly performed, because if the work was badly performed they ought to dismiss the men. You may assume that undoubtedly the work is done admirably.—Witness: Our acquirements are equal or nearly equal to those of the Covenanted Civil Service, and we have to deal with natives directly, more, probably, than in any other department. We are actually living with the natives in the forests probably for eight months in the year, and dealing with them directly. We have constant petty disputes about the value of land and upon questions of law, and so forth, all of which we have to decide immediately in connection with the natives.

The chairman: What you say is that your qualifications are not inferior to those of the Covenanted Civilans, and your duties are of an equally responsible and important character.—Witness: Yes; that is it, shortly.

The chairman: I do not think there is any doubt about that.—Witness: Then I wish to say something about the more favourable rules which have been given to the Cooper's Hill men and other departments that we have not received. The Cooper's Hill men can now retire after twenty years' service—I mean the Engineers and the Telegraph Department. There are three departments now trained at Cooper's Hill—the Engineers, the Telegraph, and the Forest Department. Two of those can now retire after twenty years' service, but we must stay on for thirty years unless we get a medical certificate. Again, their pensions are slightly enhanced. I think Rs. 1,000 a year is added to their pension. Dealing with another point, it has been said we do not compete directly with the other Cooper's Hill men—that in the examinations we are placed upon a lower standard, and therefore cannot expect the treatment granted to higher standards. Now we are appointed to the school after a separate examination. We are trained altogether with the other men at Cooper's Hill. We belong to the same institution. But we do not compete with them. It is not accurate at all to say that we take a lower standard, and therefore must submit to a lower position in India. Then I go to another point. The Government have lately established a forest school at Dera Doon. I have been director and deputy director of the school for nearly ten years, and know all about the working of the school. In the school, and in similar schools, you get men of very high attainments—men who have taken degrees at the different Indian universities. Now, unless you send out men of equally high attainments from Europe the discipline of the department will be broken down. These men in the higher or the subordinate grades of the department will consider themselves equal to or better than men who are sent from Europe, and you will have the whole department disorganised. I say that under the present rules it is extremely doubtful whether the men sent from Europe are the better. In my time for twelve appointments there were forty candidates. I heard that last year for twelve appointments there were only twenty-four candidates. It is quite clear that the department is losing in popularity.

Mr. Buchanan: When did the favourable rules come into operation for the Forest Department?—Witness: It was subsequently to my going out.

Mr. Buchanan: You really get more favourable rules now with regard to leave and pension than when you entered the Service?—Witness: With regard to leave, not with regard to pension. The pension has not been affected.

Mr. Barbour: Your main complaint seems to be about the insufficiency of the furlough allowance?—Witness: Yes; and pension, of course.

Mr. Barbour: The Service has been agitating for a good while for the purpose of getting the value of the rupee raised?—Witness: Yes. If we get sterling allowances at home I think the position would be very good. Then the only other point we want is to retire after twenty years without medical certificate.

Mr. Barbour: You have been working a good while in that direction, and I am afraid that a favourable result does not appear to be very near. Would it not be far better to leave that point on one side entirely, and to raise the other—that the amount allowed is insufficient?—Witness: The amount is quite insufficient, and so insufficient that if a man can get any chance in the colonies or elsewhere he will leave the Indian service altogether, and it is a pity to lose men who have had an experience of twenty years' service.

Mr. A. S. Betts gave evidence in regard to the treatment of officers employed in the Telegraph Department on the Persian Gulf. He submitted that for these officers there should be exceptional treatment, because they have to serve in Turkey, Arabia, and Persia, and elsewhere out of India, and in countries where the rupee was not the standard coin. The witness said he had now retired from the service on a pension which was received in rupees at the current rate of exchange, which was in distinct contradiction to the covenant upon which he entered the Service, which stated that all payments should be made at ten rupees to the pound.

The chairman: If that is in your covenant, have you not a legal remedy against the Secretary of State?—Witness: Yes; but how can I afford to go to law over such a matter?

The chairman: You have a legal remedy.—Witness: I have a legal remedy, but how can I enforce it?

The chairman: Then you say your legal remedy is worthless to you because you have no means to bring your action?—Witness: Exactly.

The chairman: Have you ever taken legal advice upon your claim?—Witness: I have taken the advice of several barristers, who have said that I have a legal claim. The India Office referred me to Sir Horace Davey's opinion, but that opinion does not apply to me at all, or to any of the officers of the Persian Gulf service. That opinion is founded upon rupee covenants, not upon pounds sterling covenants.

The chairman: You say you are legally entitled to a sterling pension?—Witness: I have the opinion of several friends, legal men, to that effect; of course I cannot afford to contest the matter in the courts.

The chairman: You do not complain of your pension or leave rules, but you say the covenant is not performed, and if the Secretary of State kept your covenant you would be satisfied?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: Then I do not think this witness is within our terms of reference at all, because this is not a case of grievance owing to the fall of exchange or to leave and pension rules.

Mr. McNeil: If he has a legal claim would not his position be higher than that of men who have only a moral claim?

The chairman: His case is really what it seems to me we have heard over and over again *ad nauseam*. He says he is entitled lawfully under the proper construction of his covenant to be paid in sterling.—Witness: I will read a letter in which the India Office give another reason for not paying in sterling, and it is upon that letter that I to a very great extent found my claim. This is the letter:—"Aug. 17, 1883.—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, requesting that your pension recently granted by the Government of India may be paid to you at the rate of two shillings the rupee, that being the rate specified in your covenant of Sept. 5, 1863, at which all payments were to be made. In reply, I am to point out that, excluding the leave taken by you at different times, your qualifying service for pension has only been sixteen years six months and four days. As, therefore, your service did not extend to the twenty years specified in your covenant as giving you a claim to pension, the payment made in respect of the pension now granted to you does not come within the terms of the contract. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State regrets that he is unable to comply with your request." That letter was sent to a former superintendent of the Persian Gulf Service. It was accepted by me and others as an assurance that if we did twenty years' service our claim to the payment of pension at the higher rate would not be disputed. Again, I would point out that two members of the same service who went out at the same time that I did, and served under the same covenant as myself, are already getting the sterling pension. I refer to Mr. Courtney and Mr. Alfred Brasher.

Mr. Prendergast Walsh said he had served in the North-West Province. In 1873 he entered the Bombay Postal Service by nomination. He complained on behalf of his Department that, whereas signallers and other servants in the Indian Telegraph Department were allowed to count for pension service from the age of eighteen, the officers in the Postal Service were not allowed to count before the age of twenty-two.

Mr. William Smith said he entered the Service under a covenant, and had been a superintending engineer. His only complaint was that he had been retired in 1879, contrary to the provisions of his covenant. He also complained that the pension granted to him was inadequate, and that, inadequate as it was, it was paid in rupees, whereas it should have been paid in sterling.

(To be continued.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ARMY DISCIPLINE IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Friday, July 18, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Secretary of State for India what measures the Indian Government had taken to improve the discipline of the regiments recently quartered at Dum Dum; what compensation it had made to the widow of Sheik Soleem, shot by one of four soldiers who went out of barracks without leave on the night of Nov. 6 last; and whether he would take steps to provide temperance canteens for all barracks and European military quarters in India as accessible to the soldiers as the canteens for intoxicating liquors. He said that the defects of discipline at the Dum Dum barracks consisted in the existence of too great facilities for the soldiers to go out of barracks at all hours of the night, and for obtaining ball cartridge and regimental rifles when off duty. The noble lord recounted the details of the Dum Dum tragedy, and said that it was for the Secretary of State for India to consider what effect this disregard for their lives must have on the natives of India. In addition to the murder of Soleem and of a doorkeeper, for no offence, natives of India had had recently (he said) been shot by soldiers out of sight of their officers in the north of India. Viscount Cross: A report on this case has already been called for at the instance of Sir George Campbell, who asked a question in the House of Commons. There is at present no information as to whether any compensation has been given to the widow. There are now temperance canteens in all corps and batteries in India; they form part of the regimental institutes. The rules, for temperance canteens are applicable to all India, and in those rules the issue of spirits is discouraged and every facility given for the use of non-intoxicating drinks. The subject is one which receives the constant attention of the authorities.

POLITICAL A.D.C. TO THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

In the House of Commons on the 18 ult. in answer to Mr. Birrell, Sir J. Gorst said: The duties of the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State are—to attend on native Princes visiting this country; to represent the Secretary of State when natives are presented at court; to exercise a general supervision over the welfare of natives, students, and others, sent to this country by the Government of India, or recommended to the good officers of the Secretary of State; to make recommendations to the Secretary of State as to the disposal of the cases of destitute natives who apply for relief to the India Office. His salary is £500, with £300 for contingencies, and is paid from the revenues of India. The Secretary of State does not contemplate the abolition of the office. The Political A.D.C. is, like other members of the establishment of the India Office, under the control of the Secretary of State.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.—THE SALT TAX.

In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst on the 21st ultimo said: India Councils Bills have not been sold for some time past much beyond the average monthly rate. The expectation of legislation in the United States has not influenced the amount of the sales. The present rate is higher than it has been for the last five years. There has been no surplus sale, and consequently no loss. The Secretary of State cannot delay such sale of bills as is necessary to meet the wants of the service on the chance of a future rise in the value of silver. Replying to Mr. Hoyle, Sir J. Gorst said the gross receipts from salt for 1889-90 were Rx. 8,192,500. The amount received during the current financial year from the sale of bills in excess of the estimate is £437,000.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES COMPANY.

Sir J Gorst, replying to Dr. Cameron on the 21st ult. said the Secretary of State for India had received no official information respecting the reported statement of the chairman of the Burma Ruby Mines Company (Limited), at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held on the 16th ult. to the effect that the board had that day discussed the propriety of applying to the Government of India to relieve them of the payment of four lakhs of rupees per annum, agreed on as the price of their concession. No such application had been made, either to him or, so far as he knew, to the Government of India, and he was not aware of any grounds upon which the rent of the ruby mines could be justly remitted.

THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

On the 22nd ult. Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, in view of the fact that, since March last, when the official rate of exchange between the Indian and Imperial Governments was fixed at 1s. 5d. to the rupee, the rupee had risen in value to over 1s. 7d., whereas the Indian Government was, to its great profit, now paying its servants their family remittances, furlough, and pensions at 1s. 5d., the Secretary of State would now arrange, since it was practically certain that the rupee would not fall in value during the current financial year, to give the benefit of the rise in exchange to its servants by settling with them at the current rate. Sir R. Lethbridge asked whether it was not the fact that a nominal pension of £200 was reduced by the fixed rate of exchange to £135, whilst the Government got about £65 out of the current market rates. Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State would be very glad if the rupee did not fall in value in the current year, but, having regard to the fluctuating character of silver, he could not alter the official rate of exchange after it was once fixed.

THE Assam Government some time ago submitted its report on the working of the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882 during the past three years, and a local paper understands that the Bengal Government is also preparing a special report on the subject.

THOUGH passenger traffic was not expected to be resumed between Cawnpore and Lucknow for some days, the railway authorities were in hopes of restoring communication on Thursday sufficiently to carry the mails over the break. This achievement will be welcomed at Lucknow, where, says the *Pioneer*, we hear that up till midday on Thursday no mails from Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad had been delivered for three days. Presumably the bags are at Cawnpore waiting for the waters to fall. But why could not the railway mail service have arranged for their conveyance round by Mogul Serai? That route has been quite clear throughout.

NEWS of the two chief parties of exploration in the region of Thibet has been received by Russian newspapers. Both Colonel Pevtsoff and M. Grombtchevsky passed unscathed through the rigorous weather they may be supposed to have experienced in the high table lands of Kuctan, as they write that all the members of their parties are in splendid health. Thanks to the assistance of the Russian Consul in Kashgar they have during the same period received all their letters and papers from St. Petersburg. Both explorers speak hopefully of getting access to Thibet, where, if their anticipations are realised, they ought to be now making their investigation. M. Grombtchevsky has been accorded leave to extend his absence until January next.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

LORD WOLSELEY on Thursday, 24th ultimo, distributed the awards at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Addressing the cadets, he urged upon them the importance of obedience and discipline, and observed that tact was an essential quality in an officer, who, to obtain a proper influence over his men should learn their feelings and wishes, and show that he was not only their commander, but also their friend. Subsequently the cadets left the Academy for the vacation, which will terminate on Sept. 24 next, studies being resumed on the following morning.

The following are the names of the prize-winners:—

Mr. E. H. M. Leggett (Pollock medal and memoir for distinguished proficiency, and prizes for mathematics and machanics, fortification, and geometrical drawing, artillery tactics, military administration and law, and chemistry); C. A. Elliot (drills and exercises); J. B. M'George (military topography and landscape drawing); R. S. Walker (French); H. A. Cruickshank (as senior cadet, R. A., Tomb's Memorial Scholarship); R. P. T. Hawksley (for examplary conduct); H. A. Boyce (German gymnastics); F. C. Lane (riding); D. B. Stewart (Italian); R. Polwhele (mathemathics); S. Mildred (German); Vere de Vere Hunt (French); J. E. H. Young (model drawing.) The last four gentlemen cadets belong to the third class. E. Barmardiston (the silver medal for the competitor making the highest number of marks in the annual competition between the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for silver challenge shield. Messrs. H. A. Boyce and M. Biddulph (gymnastic prizes, 1st and 2nd). Mr. R. P. T. Hawksley (for the highest number of points in the competition for the R. M. A. Gymnastic Challenge Shield, competed for by teams of eight from each term—silver medal).

The following is the order in which the gentlemen cadets recently examined for a Commission were placed at the close of the examination:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Order.	Rank and Name.		
1.	Corpl E. H. M. Leggett	9.	Corpl J. B. MacGeorge
2.	Corpl C. M. Carpenter	10.	Corpl D. B. Elphinstone
3.	Under Officer C. A. Elliott	11.	Corpl W. E. Manser
4.	Corpl J. R. Chancellor	12.	Corpl W. A. Stokes
5.	Corpl E. R. E. Green	13.	Corpl R. F. Jelley
6.	Corpl C. G. W. Hunter	14.	Corpl R. S. Walker
7.	Corpl F. W. Brunner	15.	Senior Under Officer R. P. T. Hawksley
8.	Corpl W. D'O Barrington	16.	Corpl D. R. Hearn
		17.	Corpl A. H. Tyler
		18.	Corpl M. B. H. O'Donnel.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

	Rank and Name.		
15.	Under Officer H. A. Cruickshank.	45.	Corpl A. C. Wilkinson
20.	Corpl H. J. Cotter	46.	Corpl F. C. Lane
21.	Corpl H. Crichton	47.	Corpl C. D. R. Watts
22.	Corpl R. G. Patridge	48.	Corpl A. M. Perean
23.	Corpl C. G. E. Stevens-Nash	49.	Corpl H. L. Cottingham
24.	Corpl C. F. G. Low	50.	Corpl S. W. Douglas
25.	Corpl K. E. Haynes	51.	Corpl C. F. G. Washington
26.	Corpl E. F. Lambe	52.	Corpl W. O. Holloway
27.	Corpl D. R. Poulter	53.	Under Officer G. H A. White
28.	Corpl F. A. Easton	54.	Corpl P. N. G. Reade
29.	Corpl S. W. Robinson	55.	Corpl W. H. W. Hope
30.	Corpl E. F. Dehaforce	56.	Corpl H. N. Packard
31.	Corpl M. D. Bell	57.	Corpl P. W. B. Henning
32.	Corpl H. D. De Pree	58.	Corpl G. J. Henderson
33.	Corpl W. R. N. Madocks	59.	Corpl D. B. Stewart
34.	Corpl E. C. le Pelley	60.	Corpl O. S. Wolstenholme
35.	Corpl H. H. Tudor	61.	Corpl M. Biddulph ington
36.	Corpl C. E. Palmer	62.	Corpl C. Ravenhill
37.	Corpl H. L. Lowrey	63.	Corpl E. H. Drummond
38.	Corpl B. R. Kirwan	64.	Corpl A. C. Birch
39.	Corpl W. G. Lyddon	65.	Corpl G Baillie
40.	Corpl L. C. Livingstone-Learmouth	66.	Corporal P. S. Lowis
41.	Corpl J. H. Lawrence-Archer	67.	Corpl G. V. Green
42.	Corpl H. A. Boyce	68.	Corpl C.C. Robertson
43.	Corpl E.W.M. Walker	69.	Corpl H. W. Bowen
44.	Corpl E. L'E. Whitehead		

Name.	Total No. of marks.
Hardcastle, Alexander	10,687
Bell, Basil Wilfred B	10,395
Turner, Ernest Vere	10,202
Biddulph, Harry	10,046
Winsloe, Herbert E	10,025
Bois, Herbert Gordon	9993
Browne, Frederick M	9732
Sladen, Charles St Barbe	9492
Broughton, Theodore D	9466
Vickers, Charles Ernest	9354
Bremner Thomas Moore	9321
Anderson, Cecil Ford	9317
Bond, Henry Henley	9281
Ewart, Charles Nicolson	9156
Hutchinson, Henry N	9122
Carey, Walter Louis John	9120
Harvey, Charles Blundell	9086
Hood, Hon. Neville Albert	8972
Midwinter, Edward C	8836
Carter, Gerard Edward	8830
Atlay, Hugh Wordsworth	8725
Gordon, George Alex. S.	8696
Godfrey, Hugh C. W	8678
Edgar, John Stewart	8666
Stanley, Hon George F	8619
Stevenson, Edward Hall	8619
Lamont, John William F	8509
Brewin, Bertram Robert	8489
Tod, John Alexander	8467
Wood, Charles Hastings	8467
Keyworth, Robert Geoffrey	8445
Keogh, John Henry	8427
North, Charles Napier	8340
Seligman, Herbert S	8304
Hanks, John James	8278
Crozier, Arthur Harry	8255
Talbot-Ponsonby, E F	8221
Richard, Frank Martyn	8204
Robertson, William	8191
Wynter Hugh Talbot	8191
Macnaghten, Ernest B	8146
Foulkes, Henry Drury	8143
Edwards, Arthur Clement	8112
Le Mesurier, Herbert G	8049
Ross, Alexander Edward	7989
Walshe, Frederick W H	7973
Loring, William	7937
Wilson, Herbert Stanley	7900
Webb, Andrew Henry	7859
Buzzard,	7755
Seagram, Tom Ogle	7719
Harward, Francis Edward	7687
Collingwood, Clennell W	7672
Pearson, H Drummond	7689
Courage, Miles Rafe F	7588
Dobree, George	7588
Ollivant, John Spencer	7563
Brown, Claude Russell	7523
Fisher, Chas Alexander	7494
M'Vittie, Robert Henry	7467

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

AT a meeting of the East India Association, held at Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, on July 18, under the presidency of Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., a paper by Gen. Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., on a proposed organisation of the European army in India, was read by Mr. C. W. Arathoon, barrister-at-law, in the absence, owing to indisposition, of the author. In the course of the paper the writer said that in considering the important question of organising the European force needed for the protection of our Eastern Empire, three essential points must be kept in view—the force must be thoroughly efficient, the cost must not be excessive, and officers and men should be thoroughly contented. The present system of continually withdrawing seasoned soldiers from regiments serving in India, and replacing them with comparatively untrained recruits, not only entailed a heavy expenditure, but materially impaired the efficiency of the whole Army, while from the uncertainty it occasioned, the system was a frequent cause of dissatisfaction. These disadvantages had led to the demand for the reformation of a local army, but to this, in the opinion of many competent judges, there were serious objections. In the event of the organisation of a local army to form the sole garrison of India, there would be great risk of its gradually falling off in power and morale, and degenerating into a second-rate force, a force hardly fitted to be the mainstay of our Indian Empire in the hour of need, should that Empire ever again be called upon to meet such a crisis as that successfully encountered on the banks of the Sutlej, or passed through during the time of the Mutiny. It might, however, be possible to devise a scheme under which, though retaining the unity of the Army, the advantages likely to accrue from the formation of a separate force for India might be realised, whilst it would be free from the serious defects which he had described. On enlistment each recruit should be called upon to elect for home or Indian service, and to the latter privileges should be given, including that of completing twenty years' service and so being entitled to a pension. This would be more advantageous than the old Company's service, as the members of the force, instead of being compelled to stop in India without intermission might have a visit to England periodically, going with the invalids returning with the young soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS MAIL NEWS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

IN the House of Lords last night two minutes were spent in the passage of Bills sent from the Commons. The two great achievements of the present Government have been their Local Government Acts for England and Scotland, both very complicated measures, which fully occupied the attention of Parliament for two Sessions. Lord Denman has brought in a Bill of ten lines to repeal both Acts. On the second reading he spoke for twenty minutes without twenty syllables being heard by anyone in the Chamber, and within even the semblance of a reply his Bill was rejected.

THE CALLIOPE AT SAMOA.

In the Commons, Lord G. Hamilton, in answer to Mr. T. M. Healy, said that no general reward had been given to the officers and crew of H. M. S. Calliope for the successful navigation of the vessel during the hurricane at Samoa last year, as it was contrary to the traditions of the Naval Service that services of that character, however gallantly performed, in the ordinary course of duty, should receive a special recognition. He might mention that the position of the officers was as follows: The captain had been appointed to the Inflexible, one of the largest ironclads in the British Navy; the first lieutenant had been appointed commander, the chief engineer had been advanced to the rank of staff engineer, and some of the men would be promoted. The Admiralty expressed high approval of the manner in which the vessel was navigated. ("Hear, hear.")

ATROCITIES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Schwann asked if it was true that the Turkish military force in Armenia had been increased by the advice of her Majesty's Government, and if it was true that at Erzeroum about 100 persons had disappeared, no one knew where, most of them, however, being women who were supposed to have been abducted. Sir J. Fergusson asked for notice on this question.

Mr. Sydney Buxton asked the Government whether they would take precautions to ensure the prevention of the slave trade in all territories placed under Portuguese protection.

Sir J. Fergusson replied that Portugal, as one of the signatories of the Brussels Act, had bound herself to make every effort for the suppression of the slave in her territories.

Certain Bills were advanced, and the House went into Committee of Supply. After another exhilarating evening over the Irish Estimates the House adjourned at 12-15.

The rumour last night was that arrangements had practically been concluded for the Cabinet to fix the termination of the Session on August 9th or on the Monday following.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, with the infant family of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and suite, left Windsor Castle yesterday morning and drove to the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway, whence her Majesty proceeded by special train at 10 20 to Gosport, travelling *via* Reading, Basingstoke, and Winchester. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Queen at the Castle, and left by the 10-25 train for Buckingham Palace.

THE DUNCAN DIVORCE CASE.

In the Probate and Divorce Division yesterday morning Sir James Hannen summed up the evidence in the case of Duncan *vs.* Duncan, Engleheart and Bill.

The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict against Mr. Engleheart with £500 damages. With regard to Mr. Hill they failed to agree and were discharged. A decree *nisi* was then pronounced in the petitioner's favour.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

This contest took place yesterday over the Thames Championship Course from Putney to Mortlake. Guy Nickalls, of Oxford University, was challenged by J. C. Gardner, of Cambridge University. The latter, with the Surrey station, led at the start, but by a very little, never more than half a length. At Craven Steps they were again level, and then Nickalls went ahead. Gardner, however, stuck to his man, and below the Soapworks Nickalls began to tire. He just managed to hold his lead to Hammersmith Bridge, time 9 mins. 58secs., and then Gardner drew away. Immediately below the Oil Mills Nickalls ran into the Surrey bushes, and Gardner went right away. After this Gardner won as he liked, by 1 min 20secs. Time, 26 mins. 20 secs., on a slack tide and with a foul wind.

A SENSATIONAL PAMPHLET.

Rome, July 18.—The following are the latest details of a military brocure which is said to have emanated from the Ministry of War, and which has produced an enormous sensation:—The author says the dispatch of the recent letter to the President of the French Republic on his visit to Toulon was a blunder, and declares that the existing armed peace is a war in which no battle is fought, and which does more harm to the Triple Alliance than to France. Statistics are next given to prove that France annually spends more than any one of the three Powers. Her expenditure, in fact, equals that of Germany and Italy put together, and exceeds that of Italy and Austria, while remaining richer than her rivals. In order to face the demand caused by the Triple Alliance, Austria, since 1882, has had to increase her Budget by 91½ per cent.; Germany has augmented her own estimates by 25½ per cent.; Italy has added 21 per cent. to her Budget; while France has been able to meet all her requirements with an additional 3 per cent., while bearing the burden of a National Debt which exceeds the national debts of the three allies put together. In military expenditure alone Austria has added 43 per cent. to her budget, Germany 53 per cent. to hers, and Italy 51 per cent. to hers; while the increase in the French Estimates of War has been only 6 per cent., which has nevertheless enabled France to prepare an Army and a Navy superior to those of any two of the Allied Powers. The writer's conclusion is that the existing expenditure is to Italy more ruinous than war itself, and that peace is useful only to France, who can patiently wait until her adversaries are exhausted.

The pamphlet points out, finally, in the event of a mobilization the Italian Army would lack 3,000 officers, in the Army of the first line of defence.

THE POPE'S SECRET EXCURSIONS.

Rome, July 18.—It is now stated that the Pope has left the Vatican on several occasions of late, but secretly. Upon one such private excursion he visited his brother, who was ill at Barpineto, a distance of seventy miles from Rome.

The Catholic journals maintain that the road through which the Pope recently passed during his brief absence from the Vatican is not regarded as Italian territory. This has led to a semi-official Note on the subject.

CRIME IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 18.—Congressman Crain of Texas had an altercation yesterday afternoon at the Capitol with Mr. O'Brien Moore, the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republic*, which ended by the former drawing a revolver upon the newspaper man. Only the interference of friends prevented a tragedy. As might be guessed the cause of the trouble was an attack in the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republic* upon Crain's personal character. It appears that Moore had telegraphed to his paper that Crain was a drunkard and a disgrace to the Texan representatives in Congress. As soon as Craine read this in the *Republic* he rushed in anger to the press Gallery, drew his revolver, and brandished it in the faces of the correspondents at work there. Moore did not happen to be in the Gallery at the moment, whereupon Crain galloped out in search of him, shouting that he would kill the journalist on sight. Meantime Moore was warned that the angry Texan was looking for him, and several friends remained at his side. A few minutes later the two men met in the Capitol, and Crain demanded to know if Moore had written the offensive dispatches. He replied that he had, and Crain then levelled his pistol at the journalist's head. As already stated friends interfered, and Crain was disarmed and taken away. He says, however, that he will shoot Moore at the first opportunity.

THE SITE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago, July 18—An ordinance has been passed by the City Council granting to the Site Committee of the World's Fair a frontage on Lake Michigan for the exhibition, but it is possible that amendments will be put forward which, if passed, will interfere with this arrangement, and confine the site wholly to Jackson Park.

THE latest papers from Tonquin announce the arrival there of a portable cathedral. It has been imported from the town of Kesub, and is of iron. It arrived in 834 packages, and is to be 180 feet long, 65 feet broad, and 50 feet high.

NOTICES.

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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
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with
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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th. 1872.

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.
Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.
MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅝ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.
Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.
The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

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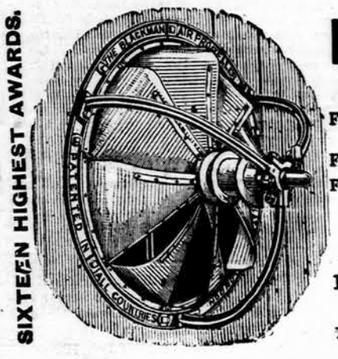

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